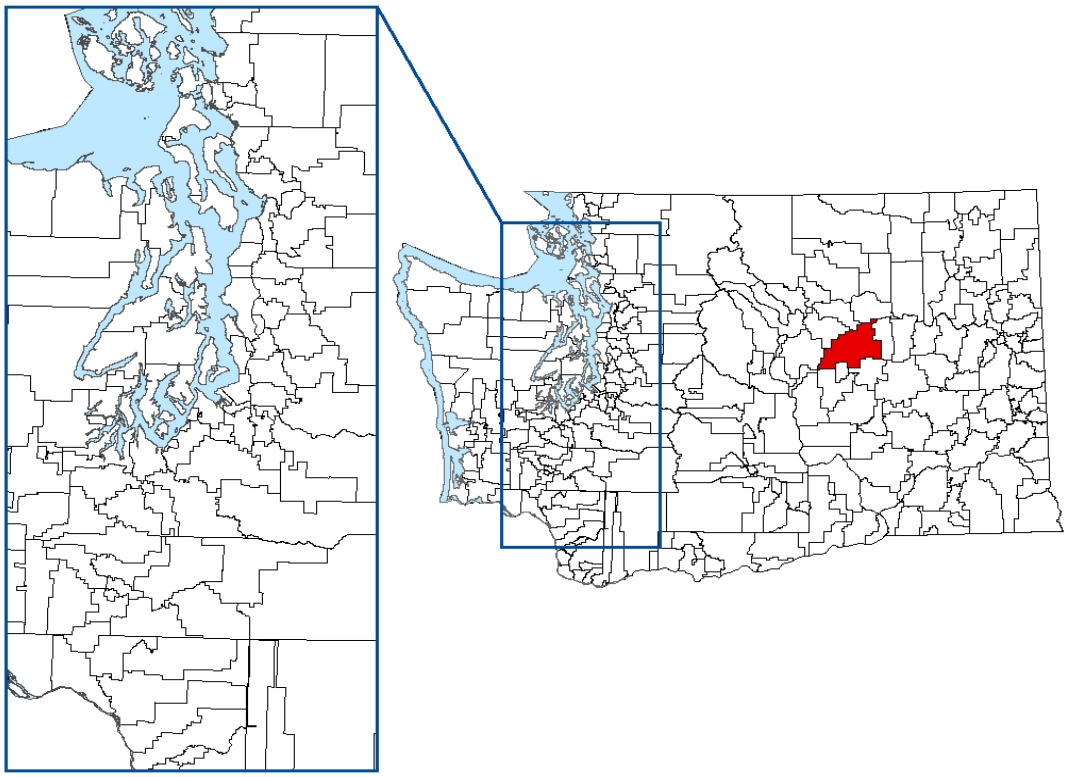
July 2006

Risk and Protection Profile for Substance Abuse Prevention in Washington Communities: **Coulee-Hartline School District**

Grant County



4.57-13151:2006

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These tables provide a comprehensive update of data published in previous *Profiles*. They are among the timeliest data available to planners for understanding the risks of substance abuse among youth in their communities. Community, family, peer, and school-related factors are presented within the Hawkins and Catalano risk and protective factor framework that is used by many substance abuse prevention planners across the country.

These data are reported by the lowest geography available for each indicator, beginning with school districts, followed by the locale, county, and state levels of geography.
Locales are single school districts or groups of school districts. If school districts are grouped into a single locale, the following rules were used:

i. The total population within the grouping had to be at least 20,000 people.
ii. The school districts grouped were part of a single Educational Service District.
iii. The school districts grouped were similar in character (for example, they had similar proportions of students receiving school lunches).

For more information about the data, framework, definitions, and other topics, see the 1997 *Profile on Risk and Protection for Substance Abuse Prevention Planning in Washington State,* (Report4.15-40).
That report and subsequent years' Profiles are available on the RDA website at:
www1.dshs.wa.gov/rda/research/risk.shtm.

Table of contents:

Each school district of interest is associated with information from the county in which it is located and the locale in which the district has been assigned.

School District: Coulee-Hartline S.D.
County: Grant

Locale 33

County District #	School District Name	County	District Population (Census 2000)	Total Locale Population (Census 2000)
9075	Bridgeport S.D.	Douglas	2,838	18,033
13151	Coulee-Hartline S.D.	Grant	1,469	
13301	Grand Coulee Dam S.D.	Grant	4,202	
9207	Mansfield S.D.	Douglas	505	
24014	Nespelem S.D.	Okanogan	1,317	
13156	Soap Lake S.D.	Grant	3,251	
13146	Warden S.D.	Grant	3,845	
13167	Wilson Creek S.D.	Grant	606	

Understanding the CORE Community Level Trend Charts and Tables

The presentation of risk factor data in the CORE reports is organized by domain (Community, Family, School, and Individual/Peer) and by risk factor within domains. Each risk factor may include one or more indicators. In the Community Reports, each indicator is presented for a school district, the locale in which the district is located, the county, and the state.

The CORE Community Reports may help to answer questions such as:

What are the levels for indicators of risk and youth problem behavior in our community?
How do my community's indicators compare with neighboring communities, the county, and the state?
Do all of the indicators for a given risk factor in my community follow a common trend?
Do the indicators suggest particular areas of risk in need of intervention?

Please note these IMPORTANT ISSUES:

The workbook tabs are labeled with the name of the risk factor. Each risk factor may in turn include several indicators. Be sure to **scroll down the page** to review all of the available indicators for a given risk factor. The workbook is designed to print with one indicator on each page.

Data may be suppressed (not reported).

Each chart provides indicator data for all available geographic levels, including the school district, the locale, the county and the state. In some instances data cannot be reliably reported for very small areas -- for example, school districts -- so the spaces where that data would be presented is left blank. When data or rates are suppressed, a suppression code is listed. The suppression codes are explained in the Technical Notes. Note that suppressed data can appear as a "0" value in the trend lines or as a missing bar. These data should not be interpreted as "0," rather, the data should be treated as unknown for that year.

Understanding the chart scales:

Users should be careful to interpret the chart scales correctly. The chart scales are automatically adjusted to enhance differences between the indicators at each geographic level. Users should consider whether the differences they observe between geographic areas or across years are significant. The unit of measurement is displayed at the left of each chart scale. Often the unit of measurement is a rate expressed as the number of events or a count of individuals per 100 population (or, "percent"), or sometimes per 1,000 or 100,000 population.

Review the example:

On the following page (below, scroll down) is an example indicator for Alcohol Retail Licenses in "My School District," located in "Cascadia County." The number of alcohol retail licenses is expressed as a rate per 1,000 population. In 1994, the number of alcohol retail licenses per 1,000 population in in "My School District" was more than three times that of the state average and over twice the county average. The rate in "My School District" was also higher than the average for Locale 999, suggesting that the rate was higher in "My School District" than in neighboring communities (users would need to to check the reports for surrounding communities who are included in Locale 999 to verify this.) Note that in the example, data were not reported for this school district in 1996. This resulted in an apparent value of "0" for the "My School District" bar and the "Locale 999" line. These values should not be interpreted as "0." Rather, they should be treated as missing. An explanation of the suppression code in the table below the trend chart appears in the Technical Notes section of this report.

The CORE-GIS project welcomes users' questions and feedback:

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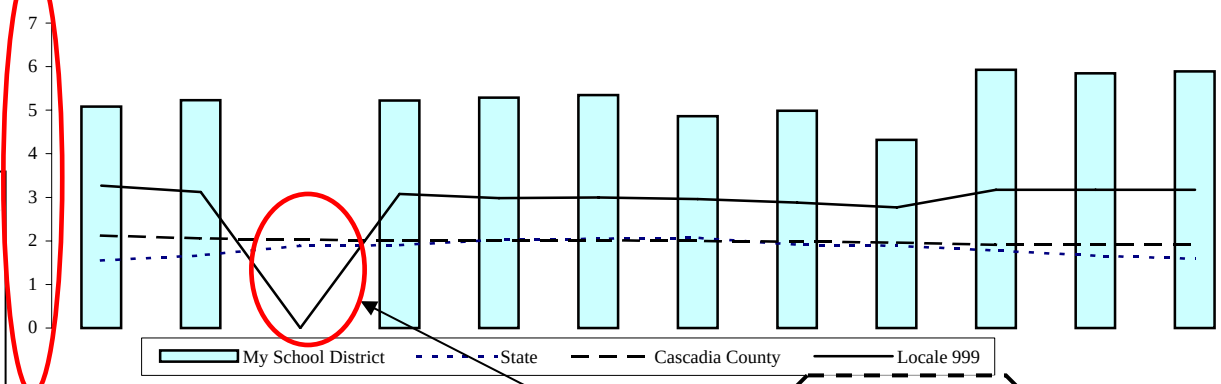
Pay close attention to these scales. The **differences** between the state, county, locale, and district rates may appear more or less important depending on the scale used.

Alcohol Retail Licenses



Units for the chart scale. Rates are expressed as the number per 100 (percent), 1,000 or 100,000 population.

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2004	2005
State	1.55	1.67	1.89	1.90	2.03	2.05	2.0	1.66	1.59
Cascadia County	2.12	2.06	2.03	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.	1.91	1.91
Locale 999	3.27	3.12	NR	3.08	2.98	3.00	2.	3.17	3.17
My School District	5.08	5.23	NR	5.22	5.29	5.35	4.	5.85	5.89
Licenses	32	34	35	36	37	38	3	43	43
All Persons	6,295	6,497	6,703	6,899	7,000	7,103	7,198	7,350	7,298

When rates are suppressed a suppression code is listed. These codes are explained in Technical Notes. Be aware that these values when graphed can seem to indicate a zero value rate in trend lines or a missing bar.

Note: The rates are the annual number of alcohol retail licenses active during the year, per 1,000 persons (all ages). Retail licenses in liquor stores and agencies. Retail alcohol facilities re are not included in these data. Policies on licensing ies substantially from state to state. Conseque 1999 to present is now geocoded from the facility ad ate, but different data total per county.

Explanation of rate calculation
Rate = (numerator / denominator) x factor
Example in 1994: 32 ÷ 6,295 X 1,000 = 5.08

In 1994, there were 5.08 licenses per 1,000 people in "My School District."

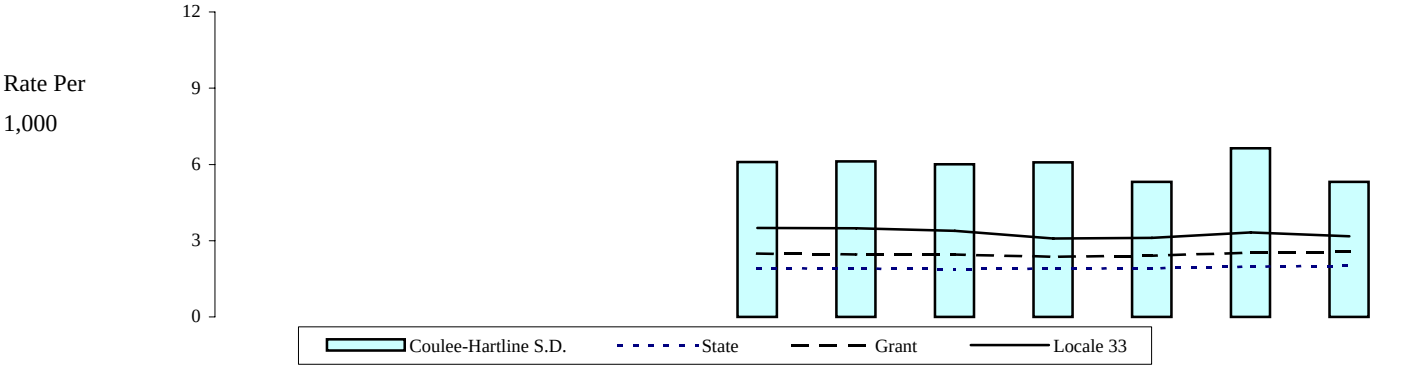
State Source: Washington State Liquor Control Board, Annual Operations Report
Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

Each indicator graph is followed by data source and rate definitions as well as any special information for the data.

Updated 1/27/2005

When the newest data was added.

Alcohol Retail Licenses



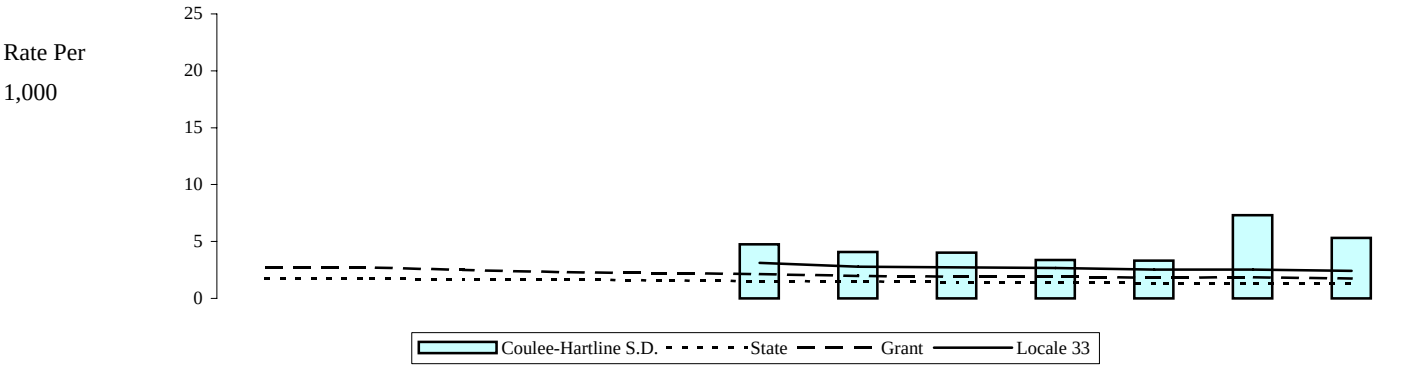
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
State						1.92	1.90	1.88	1.90	1.92	1.98	2.02
Grant						2.49	2.45	2.45	2.37	2.40	2.53	2.56
Locale 33						3.50	3.49	3.39	3.09	3.11	3.33	3.17
Coulee-Hartline S.D.						6.09	6.12	6.01	6.08	5.31	6.64	5.31
Licenses						9	9	9	9	8	10	8
All Persons						1,478	1,470	1,498	1,481	1,506	1,506	1,506

Note: The rates are the annual number of alcohol retail licenses active during the year, per 1,000 persons (all ages). Retail licenses include restaurants, grocery stores, and wine shops but do not include state liquor stores and agencies. Retail alcohol facilities on military bases and reservations are not licensed by the State and therefore are not included in these data. Policies on licensing distributors, taxing the proceeds, and determining who can sell alcohol varies substantially from state to state. Consequently, there is no consistent comparable source for national data. Data from 1999 to present is now geocoded from the facility address, rather than apportioned from zip code. This results in a more accurate, but different data total per county.

State Source: Washington State Liquor Control Board, Annual Operations Report
Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

Updated
4/10/2006

Tobacco Retail And Vending Machine Licenses



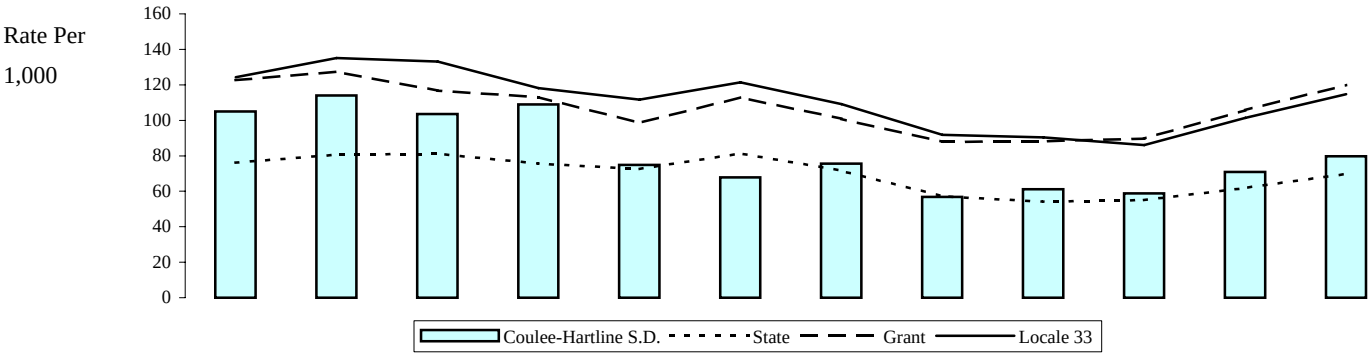
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
State	1.76	1.72	1.70	1.66	1.58	1.53	1.48	1.44	1.40	1.36	1.33	1.31
Grant	2.67	2.74	2.49	2.30	2.21	2.13	1.97	1.91	1.89	1.82	1.85	1.75
Locale 33						3.11	2.77	2.74	2.66	2.52	2.52	2.42
Coulee-Hartline S.D.						4.74	4.08	4.01	3.38	3.32	7.30	5.31
Licenses						7	6	6	5	5	11	8
All Persons						1,478	1,470	1,498	1,481	1,506	1,506	1,506

Note: The rates are the annual number of tobacco retailer and vending machine licenses active during the year, per 1,000 persons (all ages). Tobacco retailers on military bases and reservations are not licensed by the State and therefore are not included in these data. Tobacco sales licenses include tobacco retailer licenses (stores that sell tobacco products) and tobacco vending machines. November counts are selected as representative of the average yearly number of retailers. No source of comparable national data was obtained.

State Source: Department of Health (from the Department of Licensing), Tobacco Prevention Program, Tobacco Statistics Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

Updated
4/21/2006

Food Stamp Recipients (All Ages)



	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
State	76.14	80.71	81.09	75.50	72.58	81.35	71.59	57.24	54.15	55.01	61.87	69.76
Grant	122.62	127.39	116.64	113.12	98.44	112.94	100.91	87.89	88.27	89.72	105.75	119.91
Locale 33	124.26	135.06	133.04	118.18	111.59	121.48	109.12	91.75	90.45	86.05	101.42	114.79
Coulee-Hartline S.D.	104.90	113.98	103.58	108.87	74.91	67.78	75.52	56.83	61.22	58.74	70.90	79.68
Recipients	135	150	139	151	106	97	112	84	90	88	105	120
All Persons	1,287	1,316	1,342	1,387	1,415	1,431	1,483	1,478	1,470	1,498	1,481	1,506

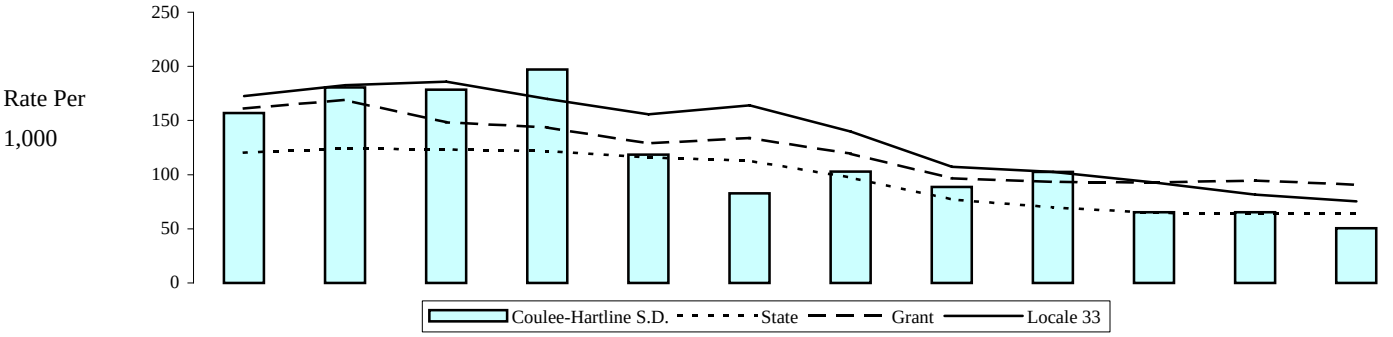
Note: The rates are the number of persons (all ages) receiving food stamps in the month of April, per 1,000 persons (all ages). April was selected as the month with an average number of recipients. National rates use counts of all yearly recipients. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes.

State Source: Department of Social and Health Services, Research and Data Analysis, Automated Client Eligibility System and Warrant Roll. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

National Source: US Census Bureau, Statistical Abstract of the US; Federal Food Stamp Programs by State

Updated
4/1/2004

Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), Child Recipients



	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
State	120.22	124.07	123.34	121.70	115.75	112.87	97.31	77.15	69.82	64.85	63.76	63.92
Grant	160.98	169.11	148.37	143.63	128.76	134.00	119.24	96.74	93.34	92.66	94.42	90.72
Locale 33	172.51	182.56	185.76	169.98	155.64	164.02	139.88	107.19	102.65	92.69	81.58	75.28
Coulee-Hartline S.D.	156.98	180.52	178.47	197.22	118.46	82.87	102.70	88.64	102.56	65.16	65.28	50.45
TANF Children	54	63	63	71	43	30	38	32	36	23	22	17
Children, birth-17	344	349	353	360	363	362	370	361	351	353	337	337

Note: The rates are the number of children (age birth-17) participating in Aid to Families (AFDC/TANF) programs in the month of April, per 1,000 children (age birth-17). April was selected as the month with an average number of recipients. Nationally, prior to 1997 AFDC Flash Report was used which counts children 0-17. However National TANF child recipients are defined as children 0-19 with almost no children of age 19, therefore national denominators after 1996 are for children 0-18. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes.

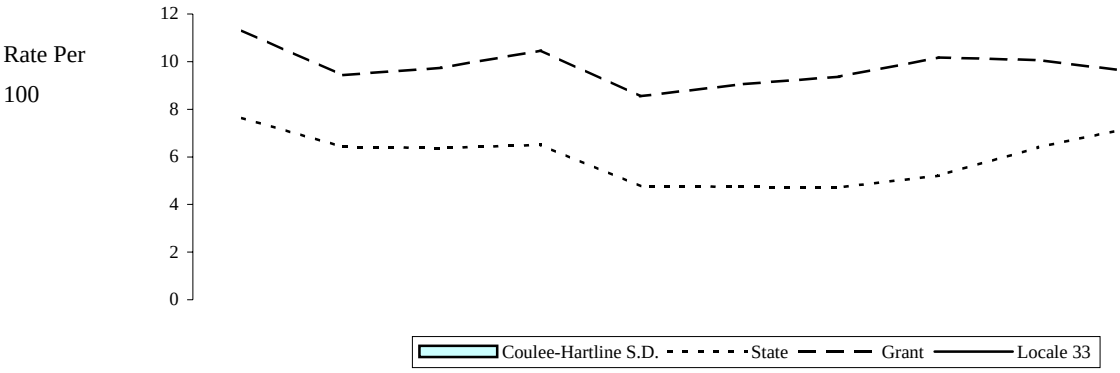
State Source: Department of Social and Health Services, Research and Data Analysis, Automated Client Eligibility System and Warrant Roll. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

National Source: U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Planning Research and Evaluation: Characteristics and Financial Circumstances of TANF Recipients Table I-29

Updated

4/1/2004

Unemployed Persons (Age 16+)



	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
State	7.63	6.42	6.37	6.50	4.77	4.75	4.72	5.21	6.40	7.29	7.54	6.23
Grant	11.30	9.44	9.74	10.47	8.55	9.04	9.37	10.17	10.06	9.56	9.59	8.31
Locale 33												
Coulee-Hartline S.D.												
Unemployed, 16+												
Labor Force,16+												

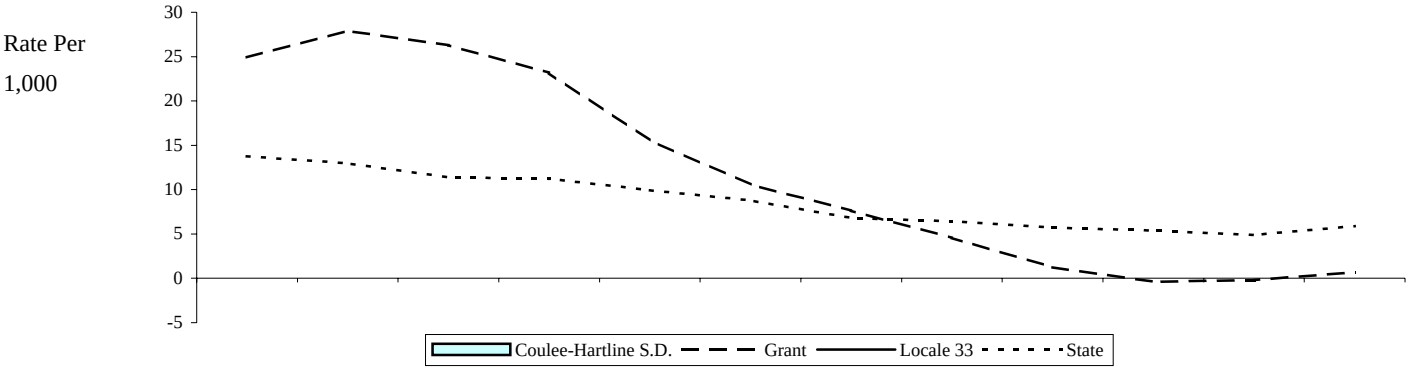
Note: The rate is unemployed persons (age 16 and over) per 100 persons in the civilian labor force. Unemployed persons are individuals who are currently available for work have actively looked for work, and do not have a job. The civilian labor force includes persons who are working or looking for work. The monthly numbers are a snapshot in time done approximately the 12th of each month. A yearly estimate is then produced by averaging the monthly numbers. Historical data has been updated. 2002 data should be considered preliminary. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes.

State Source: Employment Security Department, Labor Market and Economic Analysis, County Unemployment File

National Source: U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey

Updated
6/9/2005

Net Migration, 3 Year Moving Average



	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
State	13.77	12.98	11.38	11.22	9.94	8.79	6.81	6.43	5.72	5.39	4.88	5.89
Grant	24.92	27.90	26.28	23.19	15.56	10.59	7.62	4.57	1.23	-0.38	-0.21	0.70
Locale 33												
Coulee-Hartline S.D.												

Resident Change

All Persons

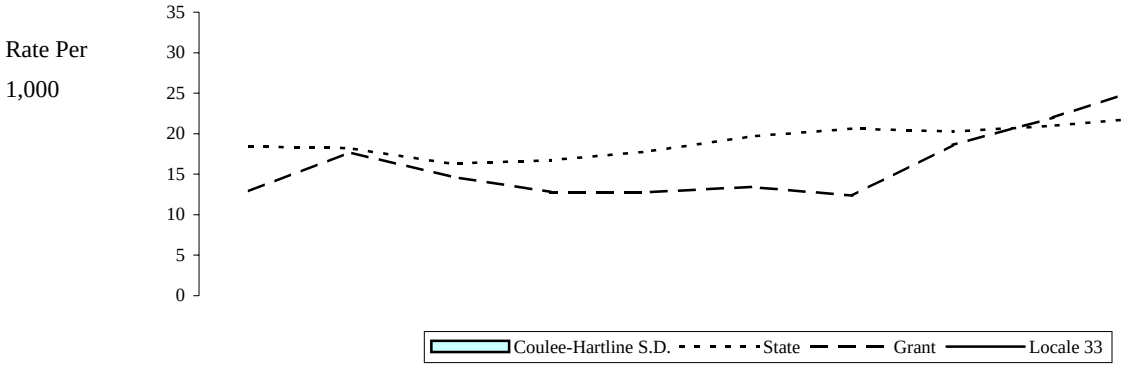
Note: Net migration is the annual number of new residents that moved into an area minus the number of residents that moved out of an area adding births and subtracting deaths. A 3-year moving average smooths net migration. Annual net migration estimates are summed for 3-year ranges then averaged to calculate the numerator. The **last year** of the 3 years used in the average is used for the population denominator and the year label for the average net migration value. Data is calculated from fiscal year data, for fiscal year 1998-1999 the year designation is 1999 as an average of data from fiscal years 1996-1997 to 1998-1999. Since increases and decreases in population both cause disruption to the community, the absolute value of the change is charted.

State Source: Office of Financial Management, Net Migration Data

Updated

6/15/2006

Existing Home Sales



	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
State	18.39	18.20	16.30	16.70	17.86	19.67	20.61	20.26	20.96	22.06	25.73	27.80
Grant	12.90	17.68	14.73	12.80	12.78	13.42	12.37	18.61	22.00	26.05	26.20	29.44

Locale 33

Coulee-Hartline S.D.

Sales

All Persons

Note: The rates are the annual number of previously-owned homes sold, per 1,000 persons (all ages). Previously-owned homes sold is rounded to the tens. Existing homes sold are estimated based on data from multiple listing services, firms that monitor deeds, and local Realtors associations.

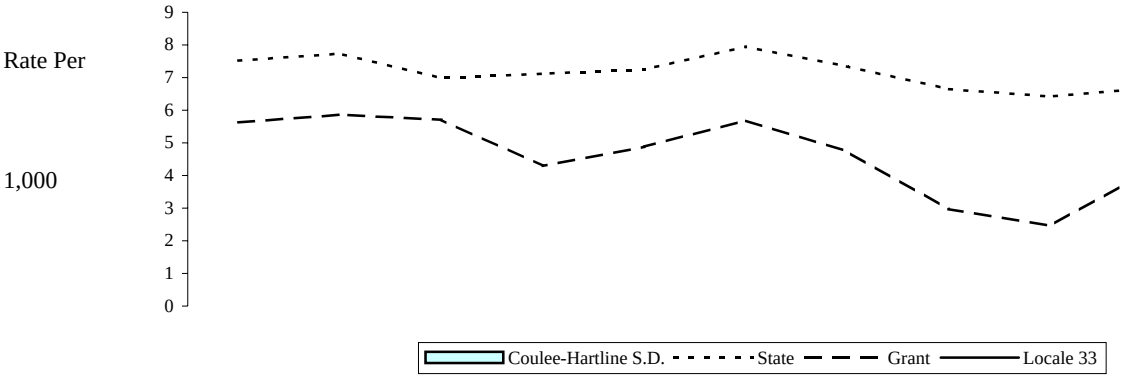
State Source: Washington Center for Real Estate Research, Washington State University, Washington State's Housing Market: A Supply/Demand Assessment. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

National Source: US Census Bureau, Statistical Abstract of the US; Existing One-family houses sold

Updated

9/14/2005

New Residence Construction



	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
State	7.52	7.74	6.98	7.12	7.25	7.95	7.34	6.65	6.42	6.69	7.07	8.27
Grant	5.63	5.86	5.71	4.29	4.88	5.69	4.74	2.97	2.46	4.19	4.07	5.15
Locale 33												
Coulee-Hartline S.D.												
New Residences												
All Persons												

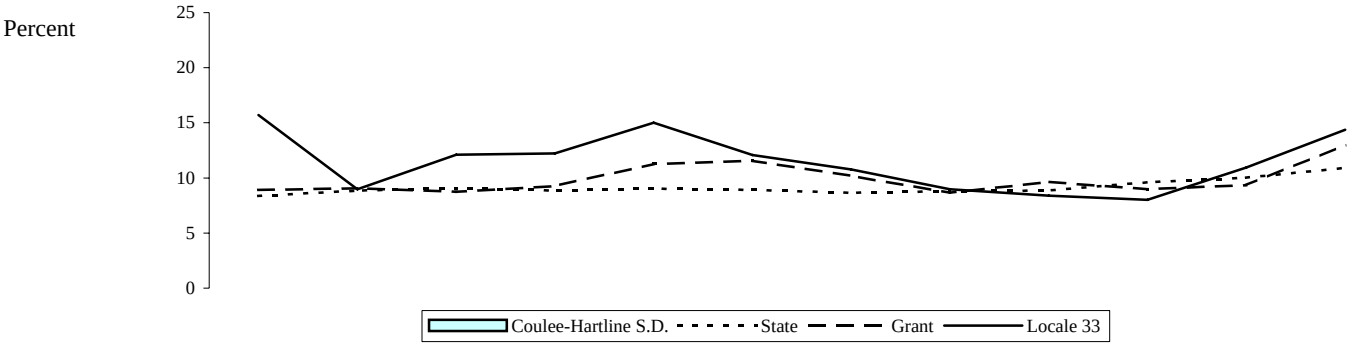
Note: The rates are the annual number of new building permits issued for single and multi-family dwellings, per 1,000 persons (all ages). Each unit in a multi-family dwelling (for example, each apartment in a building) has a separate building permit.

State Source: Washington Center for Real Estate Research, Washington State University, Washington State's Housing Market: A Supply/Demand Assessment. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

National Source: US Census Bureau, Statistical Abstract of the US; New Privately Owned Housing Units Started

Updated
9/14/2005

Alcohol- Or Drug-Related Deaths



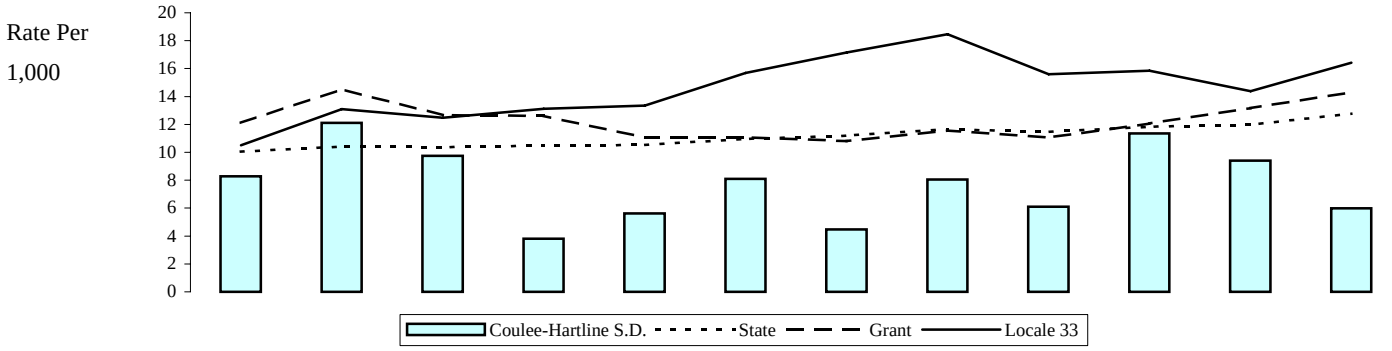
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
State	8.35	8.85	9.07	8.85	9.04	8.92	8.65	8.80	8.87	9.62	10.03	10.91
Grant	8.92	9.07	8.75	9.27	11.27	11.56	10.19	8.65	9.65	8.96	9.36	12.98
Locale 33	15.71	8.97	12.11	12.23	15.00	12.08	10.78	8.98	8.38	8.00	10.96	14.36
Coulee-Hartline S.D.	SN	SN	SN	SN	SN	SN	SN	SN	SN	SN	SN	SN
AOD-related	1	1	1	2	5	2	2	1	2	2	2	3
Deaths	14	12	15	17	25	19	14	17	19	22	20	21

Note: The rates are the annual number of deaths, with alcohol- or drug-related deaths, per 100 deaths. Evaluation is based on all contributory causes of death for direct and indirect associations with alcohol and drug abuse. For a complete explanation of the codes and methods used please see Technical Notes: Counting Alcohol- or Drug-related Deaths. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes. Rates are not reported when fewer than 100 deaths occurred in an area.

State Source: Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Death Certificate Data File

Updated
1/31/2006

Clients Of State-Funded Alcohol or Drug Services (Age 18+)



	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
State	10.04	10.42	10.36	10.49	10.52	10.96	11.20	11.64	11.47	11.83	11.98	12.77
Grant	12.10	14.52	12.66	12.62	11.05	11.08	10.81	11.57	11.05	12.07	13.17	14.31
Locale 33	10.51	13.10	12.48	13.12	13.34	15.68	17.15	18.46	15.59	15.85	14.39	16.42
Coulee-Hartline S.D.	8.27	12.12	9.74	3.80	5.61	8.09	4.48	8.04	6.11	11.36	9.41	5.99
Admits, 18+	8	12	10	4	6	9	5	9	7	13	11	7
Persons, 18+	967	990	1,027	1,052	1,069	1,113	1,117	1,120	1,145	1,144	1,169	1,169

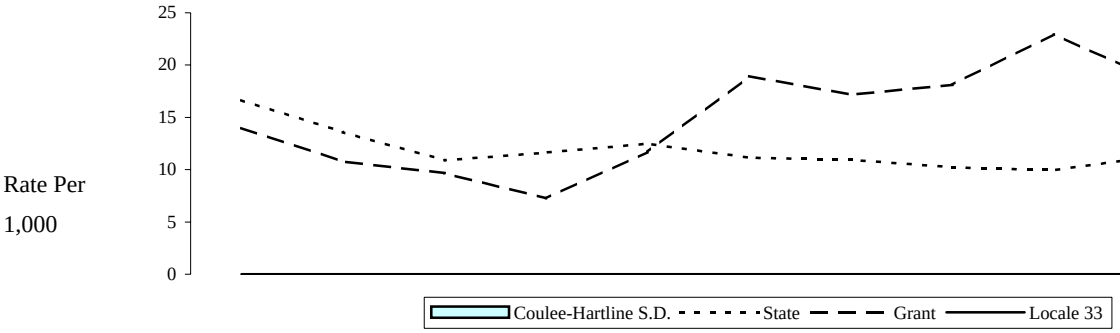
Note: The rates are the annual number of adults (age 18 and over) receiving state-funded alcohol or drug services, per 1,000 adults. Counts of adults are unduplicated so that those receiving services more than once during the year are only counted once for that year. State-funded services include treatment, assessment, and detox. Persons in Department of Corrections treatment programs are not included.

State Source: Department of Social and Health Services, Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, Treatment and Assessment Report Generation Tool (TARGET). Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

National Source: Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

Updated
12/22/2005

Arrests (Age 18+), Alcohol-Related



	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
State	16.65	13.59	10.88	11.62	12.50	11.14	10.95	10.21	9.93	11.28	11.80	11.94
Grant	13.98	10.77	9.66	7.26	11.70	18.95	17.16	18.13	22.96	18.57	13.15	15.98
Locale 33	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	10.35	12.50
Coulee-Hartline S.D.	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN
Arrests, 18+	2	1	1	1	5	6	5	5	5	5	4	4
Adjst'd Pop 18+	383	643	666	682	694	731	731	729	745	746	764	1,026

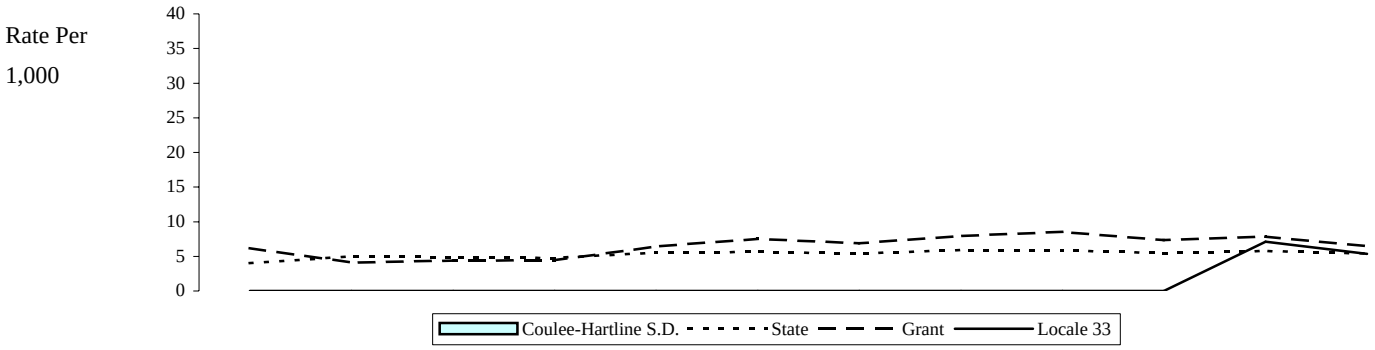
Note: The rates are the alcohol violations (age 18+), per 1,000 adults (age 18+). Alcohol violations include all crimes involving driving under the influence, liquor law violations, and drunkenness. DUI arrests by the Washington State Patrol (29% of all Adult Alcohol-related Arrests) are included in the state trend analysis. However, they are not included in the county rankings since WSP arrests are not assigned to counties. Data may differ from our last report because of refinements to our population adjustment process. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

National Source: US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online

Updated
11/14/2005

Arrests (Age 18+), Drug Law Violation



	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
State	4.01	4.98	4.90	4.78	5.53	5.62	5.41	5.93	5.86	5.45	5.79	5.40
Grant	6.17	4.09	4.37	4.45	6.41	7.51	6.87	7.95	8.53	7.36	7.84	6.46
Locale 33	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	7.13	5.38
Coulee-Hartline S.D.	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN
Arrests, 18+	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Adjst'd Pop 18+	383	643	666	682	694	731	731	729	745	746	764	1,026

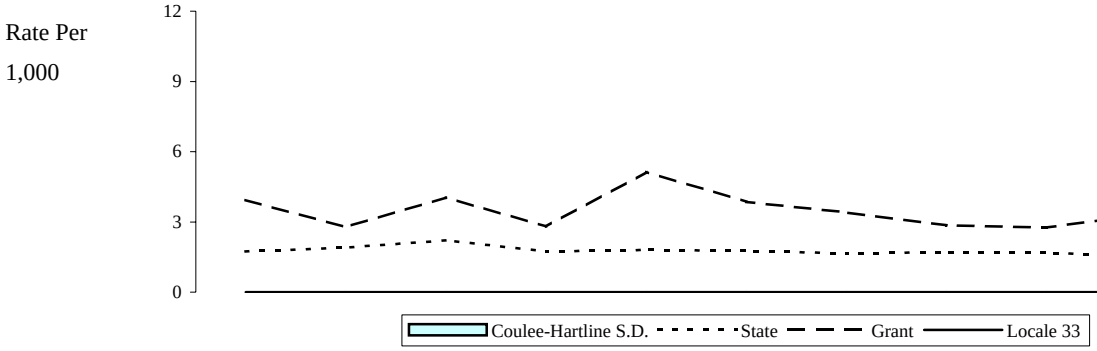
Note: The rates are the annual number of arrests of adults (age 18+) for drug law violations, per 1,000 adults (age 18+). Drug law violations include all crimes involving sale, manufacturing, and possession of drugs. Data may differ from our last report because of refinements to our population adjustment process. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

National Source: US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online

Updated
11/14/2005

Arrests (Age 18+), Violent Crime



	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
State	1.73	1.90	2.22	1.74	1.81	1.76	1.65	1.71	1.68	1.54	1.58	1.62
Grant	3.94	2.77	4.05	2.80	5.14	3.86	3.41	2.86	2.76	3.32	2.90	2.67
Locale 33	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	1.61	1.32
Coulee-Hartline S.D.	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN
Arrests, 18+	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Adjst'd Pop 18+	383	643	666	682	694	731	731	729	745	746	764	1,026

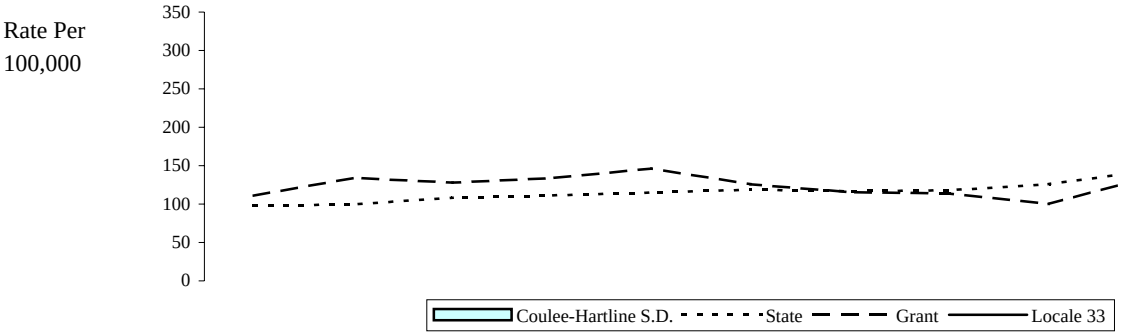
Note: The rates are the annual number of arrests of adults (age 18+) for violent crime per 1,000 adults (age 18+). Violent crimes include all crimes involving criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Simple assault is not defined as a violent crime. Data may differ from our last report because of refinements to our population adjustment process. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

National Source: US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online

Updated
11/14/2005

Prisoners in State Correctional Systems (Age 18+)



	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
State	97.75	99.70	108.44	111.39	114.91	118.61	116.78	117.73	125.89	143.21	198.09	295.21
Grant	111.03	134.22	127.79	133.78	146.24	125.90	115.56	113.81	100.13	134.83	208.82	193.26
Locale 33												
Coulee-Hartline S.D.												

Prisoners, 18+
All Persons

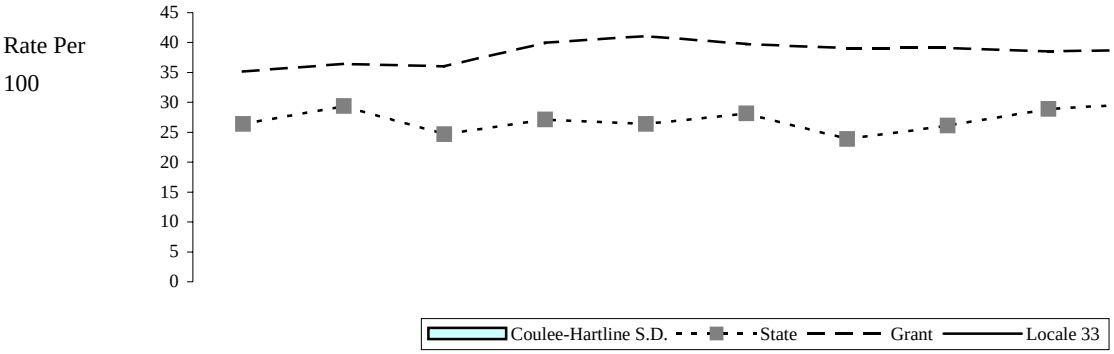
Note: The rate is the annual number of adult (age 18 and over) admissions to prison, per 100,000 persons (all ages). Admissions include new admissions, re-admissions, community custody inmate violations, and parole violations. Counts of admissions are duplicated so that individuals admitted to prison more than once in a year are counted each time they are admitted. The admissions are attributed to the county where the conviction occurred. In 2003 prisoners being electronically monitored are included in the data. This causes a jump in numbers for counties which use this incarceration option. National data after 1998 are not available in an equivalent form. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes.

State Source: Department of Corrections, Inmates File. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

National Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics Correctional Populations in the U.S.

Updated
9/2/2005

Population Not Registered to Vote



	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
State	26.39	29.36	24.67	27.12	26.38	28.12	23.84	26.11	28.92	29.84	23.37	26.29
Grant	35.18	36.42	35.99	39.96	41.10	39.77	39.08	39.12	38.55	38.77	38.30	39.25
Locale 33												
Coulee-Hartline S.D.												

Not Registered Persons, 18+

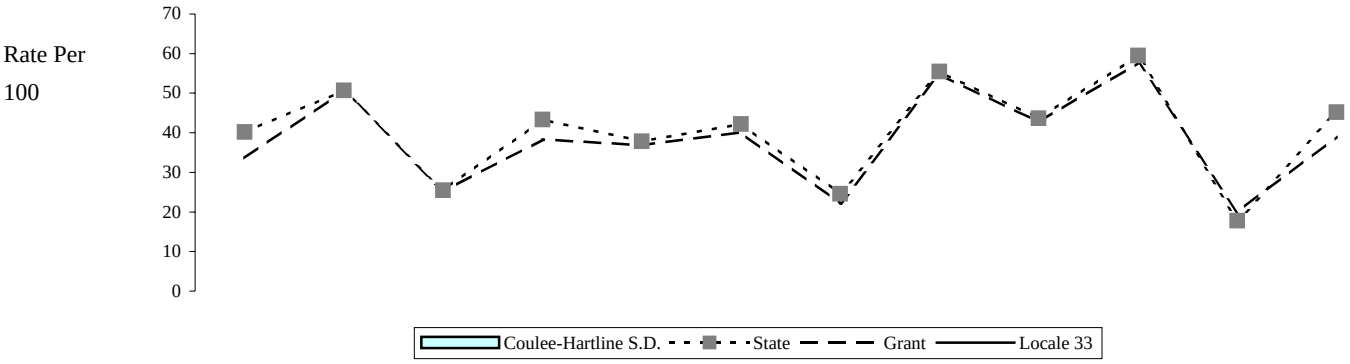
Note: The rate is the annual number of persons not registered to vote in the November elections, per 100 adults (age 18 and over). As part of the November Current Population Survey (the Voting and Registration Supplement), the Bureau of the Census collects data on voting and registration in years with presidential or congressional elections (i.e. every other year).

State Source: Office of the Secretary of State, Elections Division, Registered Voters. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

National Source: Calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau, Statistical Abstract of the United States; "Voting-Age Population, Percent Reporting Registered, and Voted: 1980 to 2000"

Updated
2/6/2006

Registered And Not Voting In The November Election



	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
State	40.15	50.71	25.48	43.35	37.83	42.23	24.54	55.49	43.65	59.51	17.81	45.18
Grant	33.65	50.68	25.16	38.29	36.85	40.07	22.11	54.75	42.71	57.69	19.96	39.08
Locale 33												
Coulee-Hartline S.D.												
Not Voting												
Reg'd Voters												

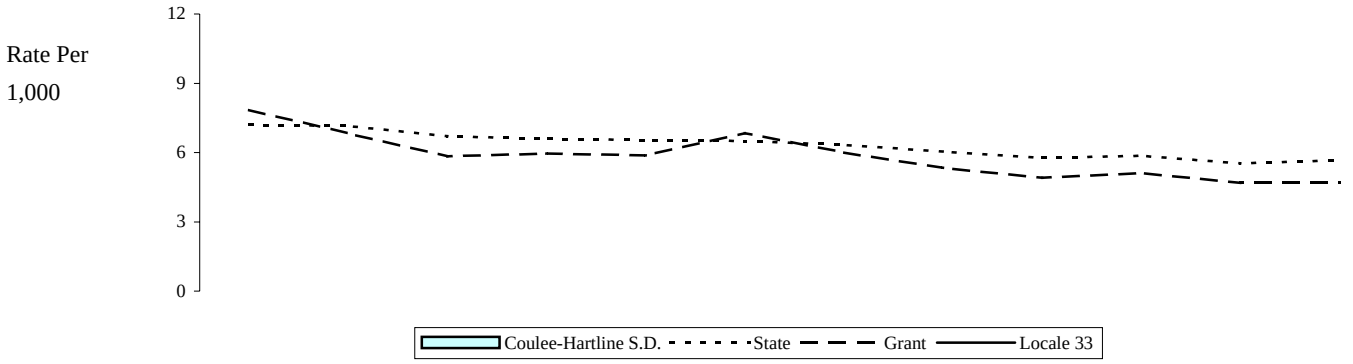
Note: The rate is the annual number of persons registered to vote in the November elections but not voting, per 100 adults (age 18 and over) registered to vote. As part of the November Current Population Survey (the Voting and Registration Supplement), the Bureau of the Census collects data on voting and registration in years with presidential or congressional elections (i.e. every other year).

State Source: Office of the Secretary of State, Elections Division, Registered Voters.Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

National Source: Calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau, Statistical Abstract of the United States; "Voting-Age Population, Percent Reporting Registered, and Voted: 1980 to 2000"

Updated
2/7/2006

Divorce



	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
State	7.21	7.15	6.71	6.59	6.54	6.50	6.33	6.04	5.76	5.86	5.53	5.67
Grant	7.84	6.83	5.83	5.96	5.87	6.84	6.00	5.34	4.90	5.12	4.68	4.68
Locale 33												
Coulee-Hartline S.D.												

Divorces
Persons, 15+

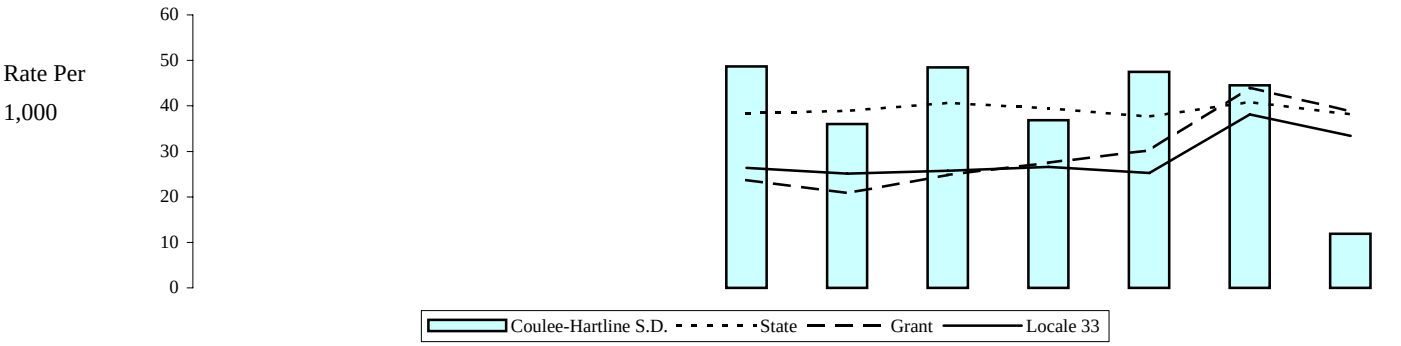
Note: The State and County rates are the annual number of divorces per 1,000 persons (age 15 and over). Divorce includes dissolutions, annulments, and unknown decree types; it does not include legal separations. Divorce data is reported by the woman's residence, if in Washington at the time of decree. If the woman lived outside Washington, the man's residence was used. If both parties residence was unknown the event is not assigned to a county, but is included in the state rate. The National rate is based on age 18 and over population. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes.

State Source: Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Dissolution and Annulment Data. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

National Source: Calculated using Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, National Vital Statistics Reports Births, Marriages, Divorces, and Deaths, Provisional Data for August 2001

Updated
9/19/2005

Victims Of Child Abuse And Neglect In Accepted Referrals



	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
State						38.38	38.88	40.64	39.43	37.60	40.87	38.11
Grant						23.72	20.84	24.86	27.53	30.23	44.03	38.78
Locale 33						26.35	25.13	25.76	26.61	25.27	38.11	33.44
Coulee-Hartline S.D.						48.65	36.01	48.43	36.83	47.48	44.51	11.87
Accepted Victims						18	13	17	13	16	15	4
Persons, birth-17						370	361	351	353	337	337	337

Note: The rates are the annual number of children (age birth-17) identified as victims in reports to Child Protective Services that were accepted for further action, per 1,000 children (age birth-17). Children are counted more than once if they are reported as a victim more than once during the year. A "referral" is a report of suspected child abuse. Child counts are now taken directly from Children's Administration, Administrative Services, Case Management Information System (CAMIS) rather than from CAMIS through Kid's Count as done in previous reports. Numbers may differ due to corrections or changes in location definition made in the database extraction process. Child location is derived from the residence at the time of referral. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes.

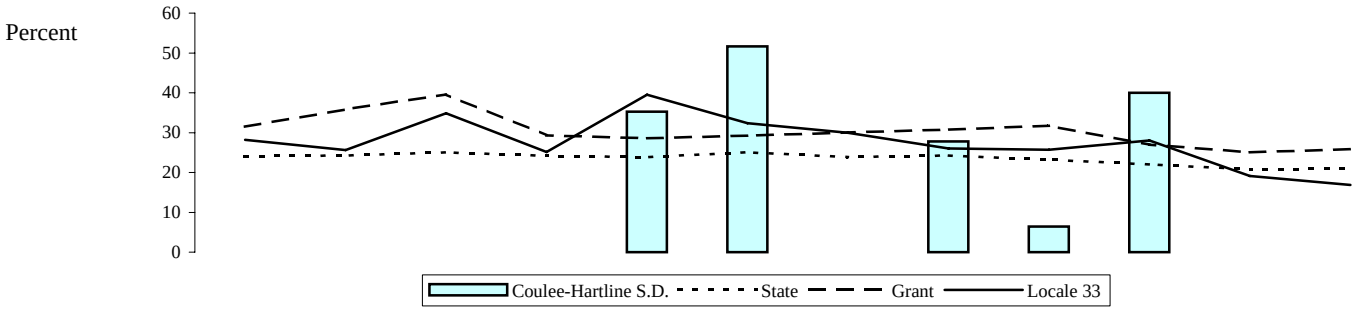
State Source: Department of Social and Health Services, Children's Administration, Administrative Services, Case Management Information System (CAMIS). Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

National Source: US Department of Health and Human Services Administration for Children and Families, Voluntary Cooperative Information System(VCIS), and estimates from Adoption, Foster Care Analysis Reporting System(AFCARS)

Updated
9/22/2005

Freshman Who Leave School Before Their Senior Year

A Comparison of Senior Class as a Percent of Freshman Class Enrollment



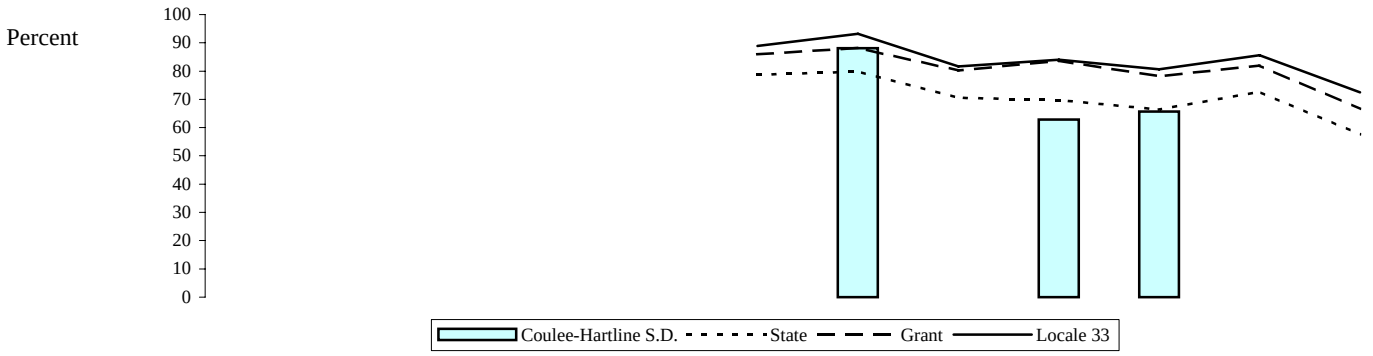
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
State	24.06	24.28	25.05	24.15	23.88	25.10	23.87	24.25	23.18	22.00	20.78	20.88
Grant	31.47	35.85	39.62	29.33	28.62	29.27	30.04	30.75	31.70	26.95	25.07	25.83
Locale 33	28.19	25.61	34.88	25.16	39.53	32.34	30.00	26.02	25.72	28.07	19.11	16.90
Coulee-Hartline S.D.	SN	SN	SN	SN	35.29	51.61	SN	27.78	6.45	40.00	SN	SN
Senior Attrition	14	1	0	5	12	16	1	10	2	12	0	6
Freshman Enrollment	25	25	20	21	34	31	23	36	31	30	22	29

Note: Where senior enrollment is smaller than freshman enrollment **t**he rate is the annual number fewer seniors as a percent of freshman october enrollment. When senior enrollment is greater than freshman enrollment the rate is zero.

State Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Information Services, October Enrollment Files.

Updated
9/8/2005

Poor Academic Performance, Grade 10 Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL)



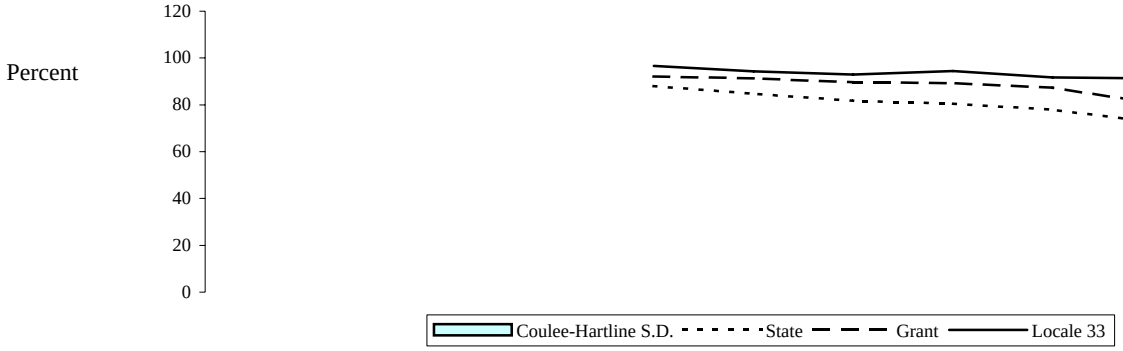
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
State						78.69	79.88	70.51	69.78	66.38	72.68	57.51
Grant						85.96	88.22	80.22	83.71	78.15	82.02	66.58
Locale 33						88.93	93.26	81.63	84.07	80.62	85.60	72.51
Coulee-Hartline S.D.							88.10	SN	62.86	65.63	SN	SN
Low Scorers							37	14	22	21	21	15
Tested, 10th grade							42	23	35	32	26	20

Note: The rates are the annual number of tenth graders who failed one or more content areas in the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). Tests are given in the spring of the year. For example, data for 2002 is for students in the 10th grade during the school year 2001/2002. Previous reports used 1990 Census population distributions to allocate school district data to counties. Census population distributions for 2000 are now being used and event counts differ slightly in some counties.

State Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Instructional Programs, Curriculum and Assessment, Grade 10 Failing In One Or More Content Areas.

Updated
11/8/2005

Poor Academic Performance, Grade 7 Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL)



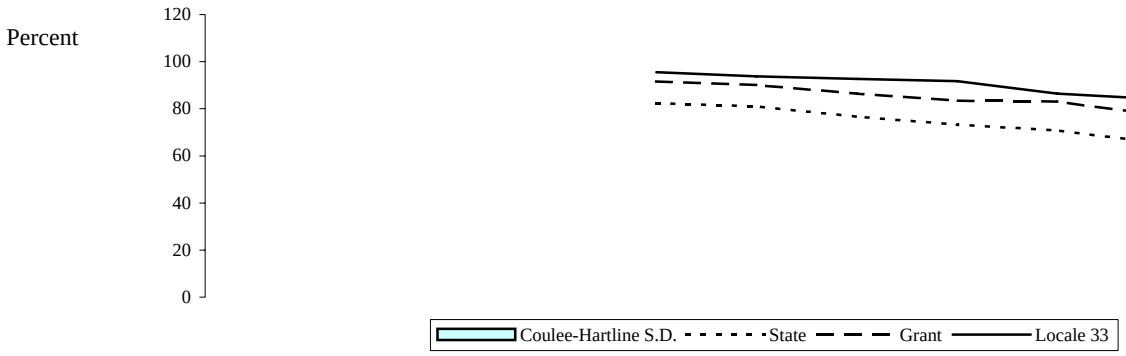
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
State					88.06	84.67	81.74	80.45	77.90	72.76	63.80	58.74
Grant					92.08	91.27	89.69	89.25	87.32	80.75	73.44	68.43
Locale 33					96.67	94.29	92.93	94.47	91.76	91.26	84.84	79.70
Coulee-Hartline S.D.					SN	SN	SN	SN	SN	SN	SN	SN
Low Scorers					9	19	14	12	12	17	14	10
Tested, 7th grade					10	21	17	13	12	20	16	14

Note: The rates are the annual number of seventh graders who failed one or more content areas in the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). Tests are given in the spring of the year. Data for 2002 is for students in the 7th grade during the school year 2001/2002. Previous reports used 1990 Census population distributions to allocate school district data to counties. Census population distributions for 2000 are now being used and event counts differ slightly in some counties.

State Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Instructional Programs, Curriculum and Assessment, Grade 7 Failing In One Or More Content Areas.

Updated
11/8/2005

Poor Academic Performance, Grade 4 Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL)



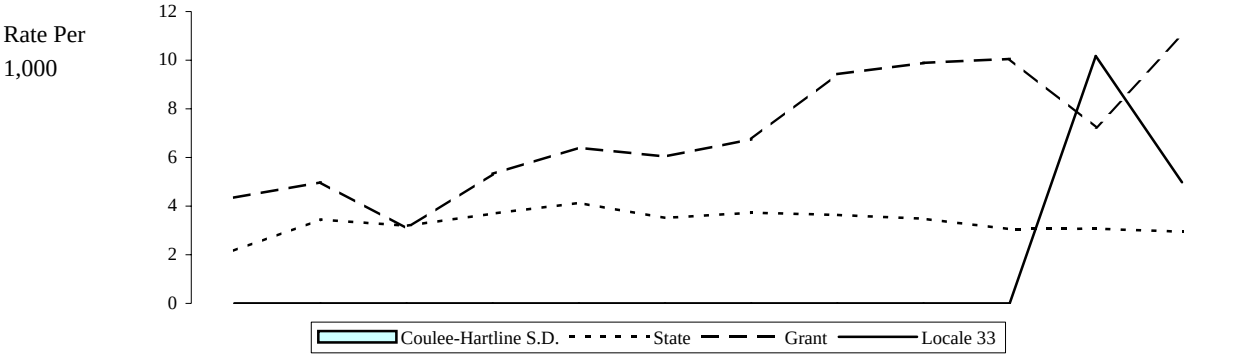
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
State					82.42	80.97	76.68	73.30	70.86	65.56	56.39	54.78
Grant					91.56	90.07	86.45	83.43	83.01	77.34	67.17	68.01
Locale 33					95.47	93.77	92.69	91.76	86.49	84.19	74.90	72.65
Coulee-Hartline S.D.					SN	SN	SN	SN	SN	SN	SN	SN
Low Scorers					13	13	17	13	10	10	1	6
Tested, 4th grade					13	15	20	14	12	14	11	16

Note: The rates are the annual number of fourth graders who failed one or more content areas in the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). Tests are given in the spring of the year. Data for 2002 is for students in 4th grade during the school year 2001/2002. Previous reports used 1990 Census population distributions to allocate school district data to counties. Census population distributions for 2000 are now being used and event counts differ slightly in some counties.

State Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Instructional Programs, Curriculum and Assessment, Grade 4 Failing In One Or More Content Areas.

Updated
11/8/2005

Arrests (Age 10-14), Alcohol- or Drug-Related



	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
State	2.17	3.45	3.19	3.69	4.13	3.51	3.73	3.64	3.48	3.05	3.07	2.95
Grant	4.35	4.98	3.08	5.32	6.40	6.04	6.75	9.43	9.89	10.05	7.24	11.00
Locale 33	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	10.17	4.98
Coulee-Hartline S.D.	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN
Arrests, 10-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjst'd Pop 10-14	54	80	81	81	77	85	83	81	82	80	81	107

Note: The rates are the annual number of arrests of younger adolescents (age 10-14) for alcohol and drug law violations, per 1,000 children (age 10-14). Alcohol violations include all crimes involving driving under the influence, liquor law violations, and drunkenness. For children, arrests for liquor law violations are usually arrests for minor in possession. Drug law violations include all crimes involving sale, manufacturing, and possession of drugs.

1) Data may differ from our last report because of refinements to our population adjustment process. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to Uniform Crime Report (UCR). In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

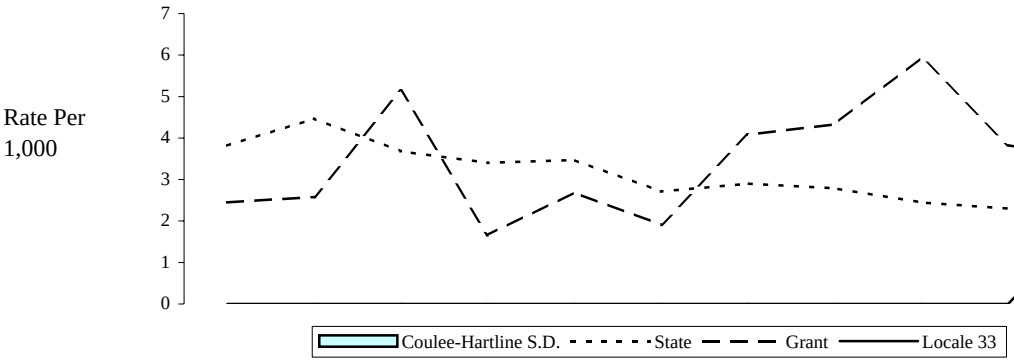
2) The DUI portion of this measure is likely understated, because arrests made by the State Patrol (approximately 40% of DUI arrests) are not attributable to counties. State Patrol arrests are included in the state rates.

State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

National Source: US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online

Updated
11/14/2005

Arrests (Age 10-14), Vandalism



	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
State	3.82	4.47	3.68	3.40	3.47	2.71	2.90	2.79	2.45	2.30	2.42	2.39
Grant	2.45	2.58	5.14	1.66	2.69	1.91	4.08	4.33	5.94	3.83	3.47	3.16
Locale 33	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	2.18	0.71
Coulee-Hartline S.D.	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN
Arrests, 10-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjst'd Pop 10-14	54	80	81	81	77	85	83	81	82	80	81	107

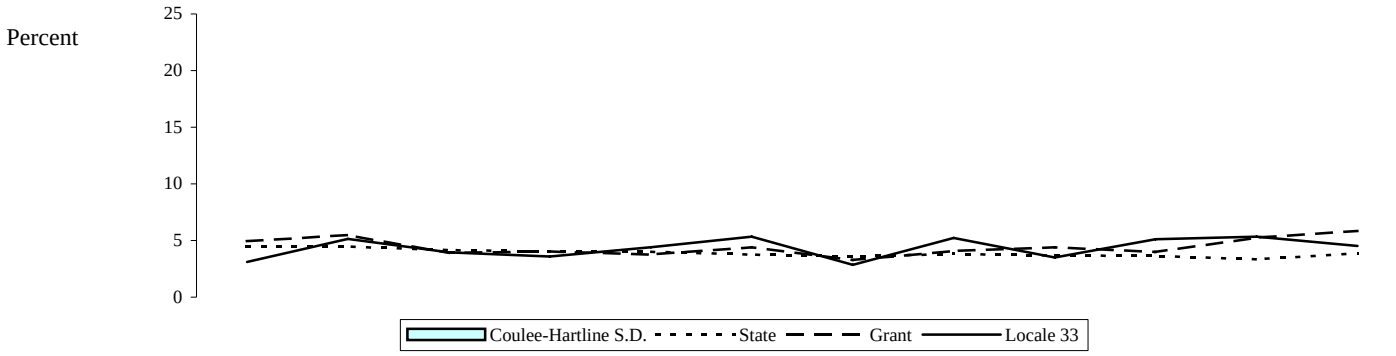
Note: The rates are the annual number of arrests of younger adolescents (age 10-14) for vandalism (including residence, non-residence, vehicles, venerated objects, police cars, or other) per 1,000 children (age 10-14). Data may differ from our last report because of refinements to our population adjustment process. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

National Source: US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online

Updated
11/14/2005

Injury or Accident Hospitalizations for Children



	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
State	4.46	4.45	4.16	4.05	4.01	3.77	3.60	3.82	3.67	3.65	3.34	3.87
Grant	4.94	5.48	3.89	4.03	3.75	4.40	3.27	4.07	4.41	3.99	5.26	5.85
Locale 33	3.10	5.14	3.96	3.60	4.42	5.34	2.84	5.22	3.51	5.12	5.35	4.51
Coulee-Hartline S.D.	SN	SN	SN	SN	SN	SN	SN	SN	SN	SN	SN	SN
Injuries	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	4
Hospitalizations	27	22	17	14	29	15	19	21	17	13	22	18

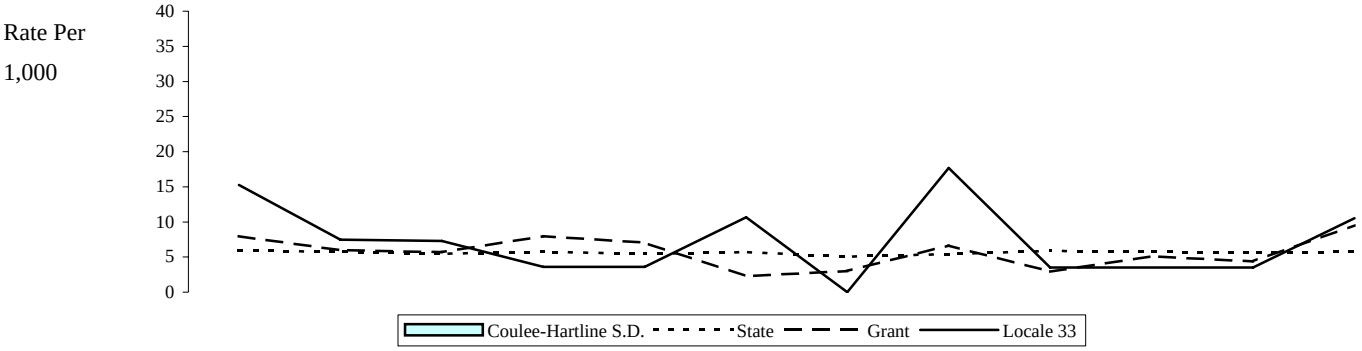
Note: The rate is the annual number of child injury or accident hospitaliations as a percent of all hospitalizations for children (age birth-17). Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes. Due to contractural agreement data may not be displayed for areas with less than 100 hospitalizations.

State Source: Department of Health, Office of Hospital and Patient Data Systems, Comprehensive Hospital Abstract Reporting System (CHARS)

Updated

8/23/2005

Infant Mortality (Under 1 Year)



	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
State	5.93	5.73	5.45	5.74	5.48	5.68	5.07	5.44	5.88	5.73	5.67	5.72
Grant	7.97	5.97	5.71	7.95	7.04	2.29	2.99	6.67	2.93	5.11	4.39	9.51
Locale 33	15.27	7.46	7.27	3.61	3.58	10.68	0.00	17.67	3.51	3.50	3.51	10.53
Coulee-Hartline S.D.	SN	SN	SN	SN	SN	SN	SN	SN	SN	SN	SN	SN
deaths, infants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infants < 1 year	18	17	17	16	16	15	15	14	14	14	14	14

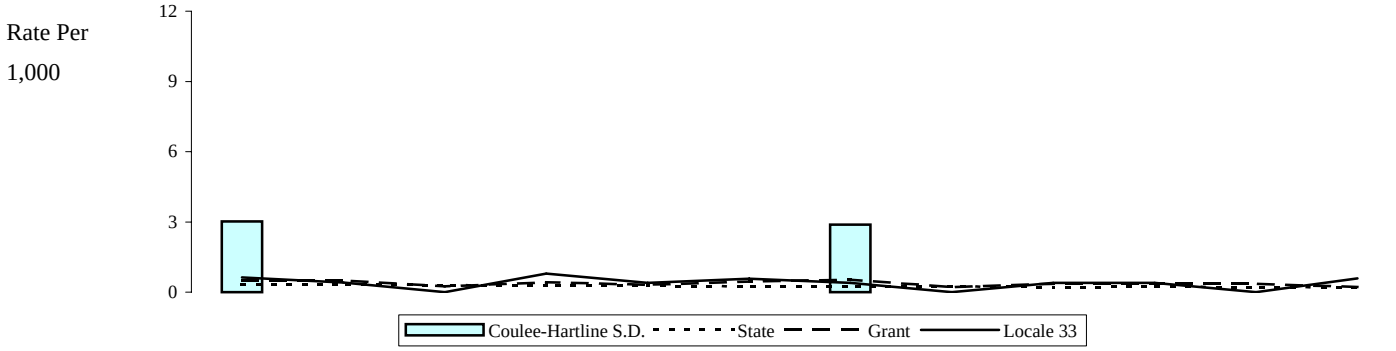
Note: The rate is the annual number of deaths, of infants under one year of age, per 1,000 population of infants under one year of age. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes. Rates are not reported when fewer than 100 deaths occurred in an area.

State Source: Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Death Certificate Data File. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

Updated

1/31/2006

Child Mortality (Ages 1-17)



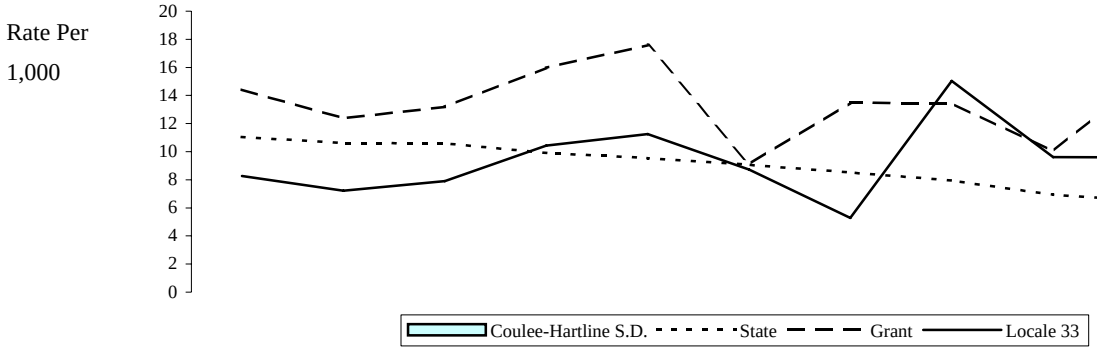
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
State	0.31	0.33	0.30	0.27	0.28	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.21
Grant	0.48	0.51	0.24	0.42	0.32	0.45	0.53	0.22	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.22
Locale 33	0.63	0.41	0.00	0.79	0.39	0.58	0.39	0.00	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.59
Coulee-Hartline S.D.	3.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Child Deaths	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Children (age 1-17)	331	335	343	346	347	355	346	336	339	323	323	323

Note: The rate is the annual number of deaths, of children 1 to 17 years of age, per 1,000 population of children 1 to 17 years of age. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes. Rates are not reported when fewer than 100 deaths occurred in an area.

State Source: Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Death Certificate Data File. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

Updated
1/31/2006

Births (Mothers Age 10-17)



	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
State	11.05	10.61	10.59	9.92	9.54	9.07	8.52	7.94	6.92	6.46	5.96	6.06
Grant	14.41	12.38	13.18	15.96	17.59	9.11	13.49	13.44	10.02	15.85	12.17	11.42
Locale 33	8.26	7.23	7.91	10.43	11.25	8.73	5.28	15.03	9.62	9.60	5.20	11.27
Coulee-Hartline S.D.	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP
Birthed, 10-17	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	2	0	0
Females, 10-17	82	84	86	88	89	91	90	89	90	88	88	88

Note: The rate is the annual number of live births to adolescents (age 10-17) per 1,000 females (age 10-17). Rate changes in data result from on-going updates to birth records. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes. Due to contractural agreement data may not be displayed for areas with less than 100 births.

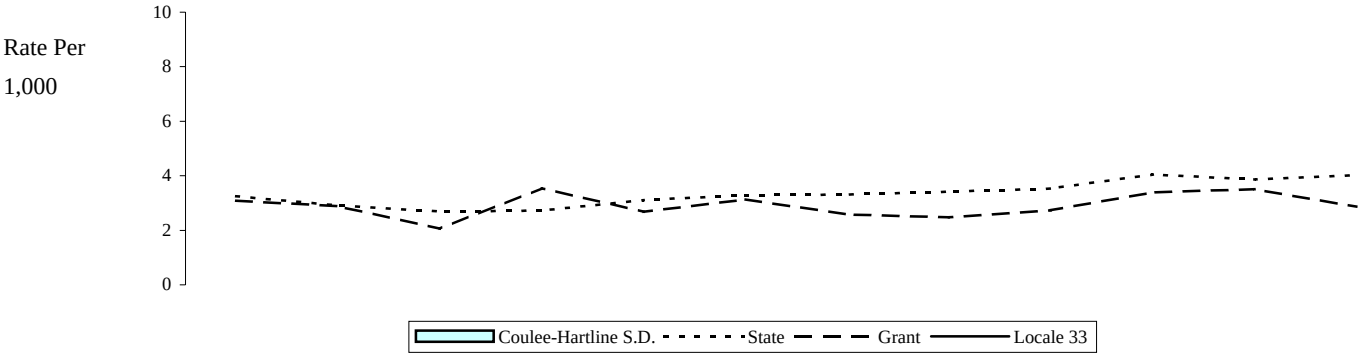
State Source: Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Birth Certificate Data File. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

National Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Health Statistics
National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Services, National Vital Statistics Reports

Updated

2/1/2006

Sexually Transmitted Disease Cases (Birth-19)



	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
State	3.25	2.91	2.69	2.72	3.11	3.29	3.31	3.42	3.53	4.05	3.86	4.02
Grant	3.09	2.89	2.05	3.55	2.68	3.13	2.58	2.48	2.74	3.39	3.51	2.86
Locale 33												
Coulee-Hartline S.D.												

Cases, birth-19

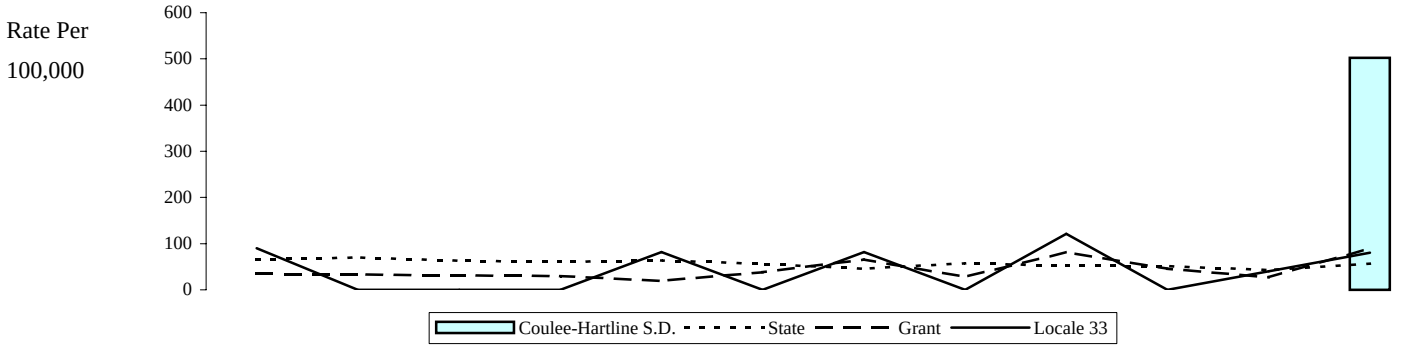
Persons, birth-19

Note: The rates are the annual number of reported cases of gonorrhea, syphilis, or chlamydia in children (age birth-19) per 1,000 adolescents (age birth-19). Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes. Due to contractural agreement some data may not for populations less than 100.

State Source: Department of Health, Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Services, Sexually Transmitted Disease Reported Cases. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

Updated
3/21/2006

Suicide and Suicide Attempts (Age 10-17)



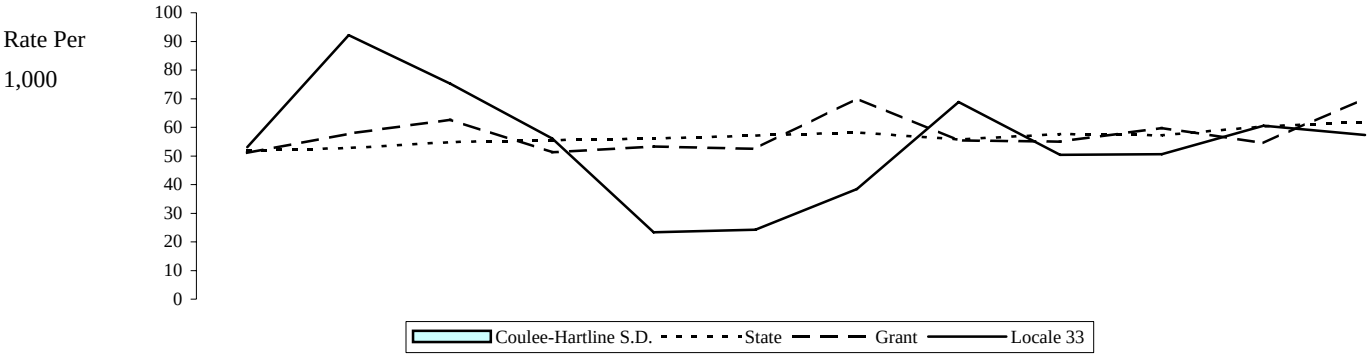
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
State	65.55	69.77	62.99	60.60	63.43	56.03	45.61	57.24	51.86	50.99	42.78	56.71
Grant	34.75	33.16	31.23	29.92	19.44	38.09	65.81	27.75	82.02	45.56	27.12	90.39
Locale 33	90.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	81.73	0.00	81.87	0.00	121.51	0.00	40.14	80.29
Coulee-Hartline S.D.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	502.51
Suicide & Attempt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Persons, 10-17	161	169	179	186	191	200	200	201	204	197	199	199

Note: The rate is the annual number of adolescents (age 10-17) who committed suicide or were admitted to the hospital for suicide attempts, per 100,000 adolescents (age 10-17). Suicides are based on death certificate information. Suicide attempts are based on hospital admissions, but do not include admissions to federal hospitals. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes. Due to contractural agreement data may not be displayed for locations with adolescent populations less than 100.

State Source: Department of Health, Office of Hospital and Patient Data Systems, Comprehensive Hospital Abstract Reporting System (CHARS) and Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics Death Certificate Data. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

Updated
1/31/2006

Low Birthweight Babies



	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
State	52.01	52.79	54.91	55.58	56.07	57.08	58.23	55.76	57.67	57.25	60.36	61.95
Grant	51.08	57.74	62.70	51.23	53.27	52.53	70.06	55.46	54.95	59.73	54.52	70.16
Locale 33	53.10	92.20	75.19	56.12	23.39	24.24	38.46	68.78	50.36	50.63	60.61	57.29
Coulee-Hartline S.D.	SN	SN	SN	SN	SN	SN	SN	SN	SN	SN	SN	SN
Low-weight Babies	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
All Births	6	8	8	7	12	10	6	11	7	6	7	6

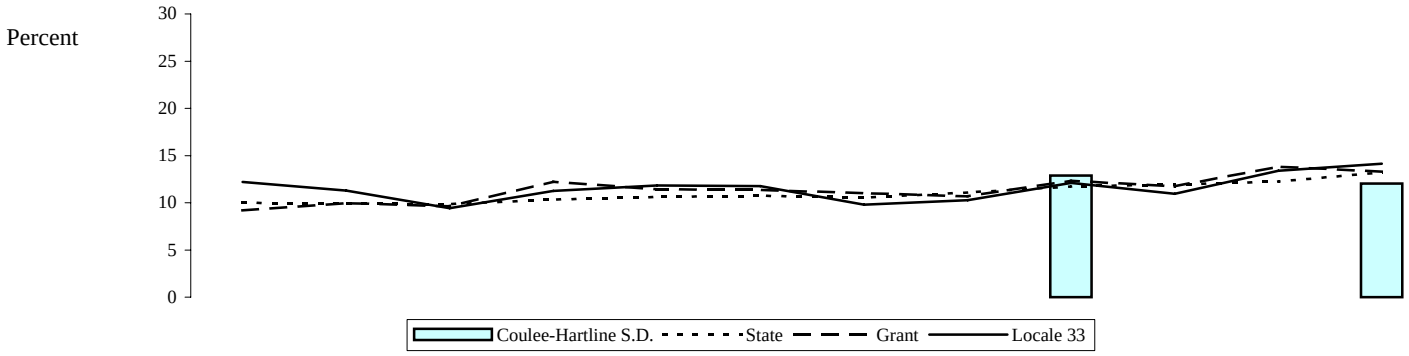
Note: The rate is the annual number of babies born with low birthweight, per 1,000 live births. Low birthweight is less than 2,500 grams. Rate changes in data result from on-going updates to birth records. No rate is given when the number of live births is less than 100 in the geographic area. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes.

State Source: Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Birth Certificate Data File

National Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Health Statistics National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Services, WONDER Data System

Updated
2/1/2006

Injury or Accident Hospitalizations for Women



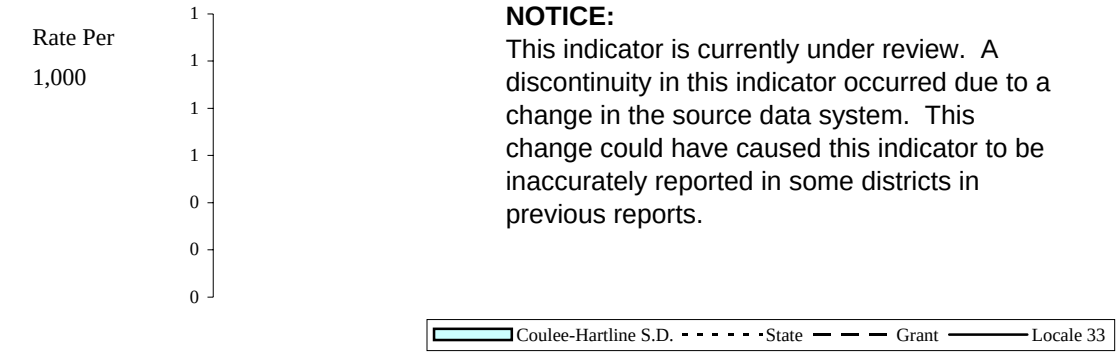
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
State	10.00	9.91	9.88	10.35	10.61	10.75	10.55	11.08	11.73	11.93	12.25	13.21
Grant	9.20	9.96	9.62	12.24	11.44	11.36	11.03	10.69	12.33	11.74	13.84	13.29
Locale 33	12.21	11.28	9.43	11.27	11.82	11.75	9.80	10.26	12.10	10.96	13.38	14.15
Coulee-Hartline S.D.	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	12.87	SP	SP	12.04
Injuries	10	10	7	8	12	10	11	13	13	12	14	13
Hospitalizations	84	81	78	70	98	88	69	83	101	85	89	108

Note: The rate is the annual number of injury or accident hospitaliations for women as a percent of all hospitalizations for women (age 18+). Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes. Due to contractural agreement data may not be displayed for areas with less than 100 hospitalizations.

State Source: Department of Health, Office of Hospital and Patient Data Systems, Comprehensive Hospital Abstract Reporting System (CHARS) .

Updated
8/23/2005

Truant Students, Grades 9-12



NOTICE:
This indicator is currently under review. A discontinuity in this indicator occurred due to a change in the source data system. This change could have caused this indicator to be inaccurately reported in some districts in previous reports.

State

Grant

Locale 33

Coulee-Hartline S.D.

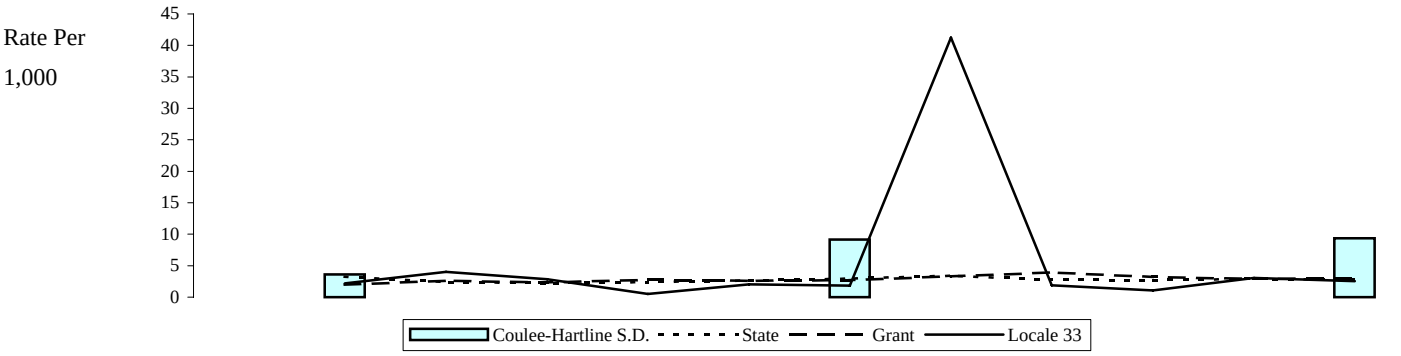
Truants

Enrollment

Note: The rate is the annual number of students in grades nine to twelve who have been truant at least once during the school year per 1000 October Enrollment of those grades. Data for 2001 and 2002 school years is not currently available.

State Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Information Services, Truancy Becca Bill: Report to the Legislature on Weapons in Schools RCW 28A.320.130

Weapons Incidents In School



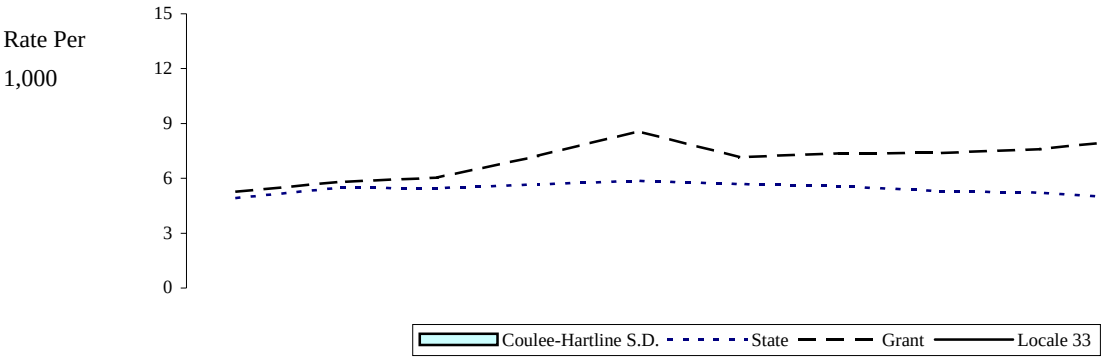
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
State		3.27	2.38	2.24	2.38	2.66	2.95	3.41	2.73	2.70	2.88	2.75
Grant		1.97	2.58	2.36	2.75	2.61	2.72	3.29	3.93	3.21	2.92	3.00
Locale 33		2.19	4.00	2.84	0.51	2.05	1.83	41.26	1.90	1.09	3.06	2.54
Coulee-Hartline S.D.		3.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.35
Incidents		1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Enrollment		277	294	272	251	243	218	253	247	245	224	214

Note: The rate is the annual number of reported incidents of guns and other weapons at any grade level per 1000 October Enrollment of all grades.

State Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Information Services, Safe and Drug-free Schools: Report to the Legislature on Weapons in Schools RCW 28A.320.130

Updated
5/9/2005

Arrests, Domestic Violence



	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
State	4.91	5.48	5.46	5.67	5.86	5.69	5.57	5.30	5.21	4.87	4.85	5.32
Grant	5.27	5.79	6.03	7.23	8.58	7.15	7.36	7.39	7.59	8.18	6.33	7.65
Locale 33												
Coulee-Hartline S.D.												

Arrests

Persons

Note: The rates are the annual number of domestic violence-related arrests, per 1,000 persons. Domestic violence includes any violence of one family member against another family member. Family can include spouses, former spouses, parents who have children in common regardless of marital status, adults who live in the same household, as well as parents and their children. Multiple offences are often included in a single arrest. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes. Data is currently unavailable for Pierce and Clark counties in 2003-2004 due to changes in their reporting system.

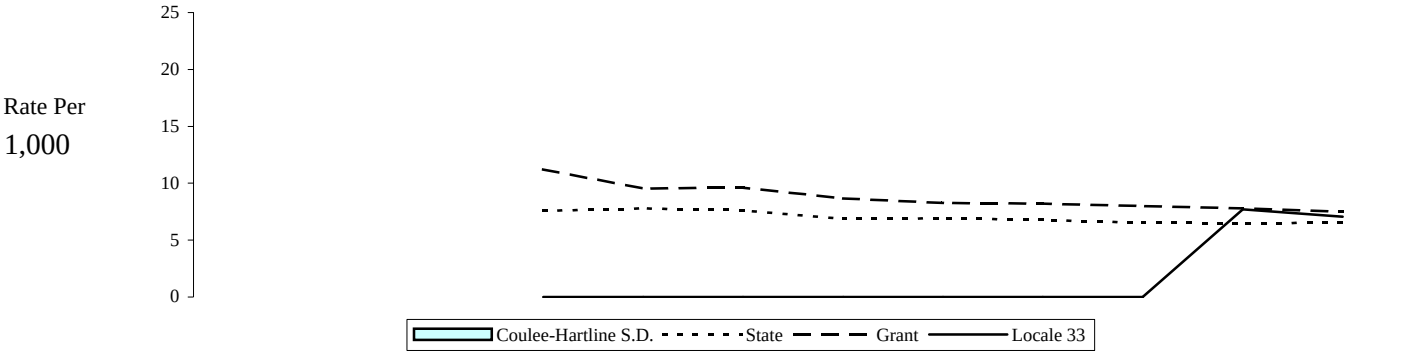
State Source: Washington State Patrol, Identification and Criminal History Section, Domestic Violence-Related Arrests File. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

National Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Statistical Abstract of the United States; Violence by Intimate Partners

Data is currently unavailable for Pierce and Clark counties in 2003-2004 due to changes in their reporting system.

Updated
6/6/2006

Offences, Domestic Violence



	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
State				7.56	7.80	7.63	6.86	6.92	6.77	6.52	6.51	6.53
Grant				11.21	9.53	9.62	8.65	8.28	8.20	7.98	7.80	7.52
Locale 33				UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	7.71	7.06
Coulee-Hartline S.D.				UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN
Offences				7	4	8	7	7	6	6	5	7
Persons				922	934	979	970	960	978	968	985	1,323

Note: The rate is the annual number of domestic violence-related offences, per 1,000 persons. Domestic violence includes any violence of one family member against another family member. Family can include spouses, former spouses, parents who have children in common regardless of marital status, adults who live in the same household, as well as parents and their children.

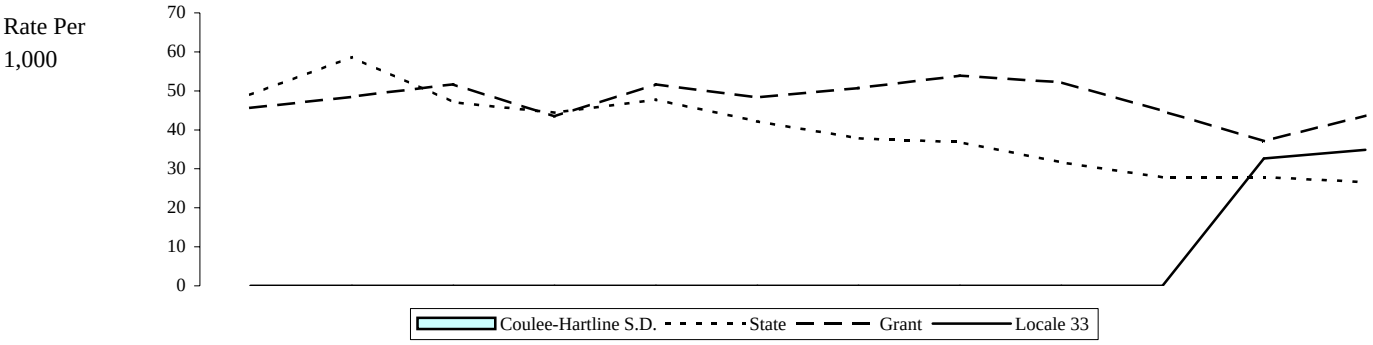
Offences differ from arrests. While funding and grants are associated with participation, reporting is not mandatory. Offences are incidence reporting. When more than one victim is involved an offence is filed for each victim. Multiple property violations performed at the same incident are counted as one offence. However when both types of events happen, only the victim incidents are reported as offences. Offences focus on the nature of the crime, while arrests focus on the apprehended accused perpetrator. Many offences occur without arresting perpetrators.

Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report offences. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted and the agencies not reporting, see the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes.

State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, UCR Division. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

Updated
11/14/2005

Total Arrests of Young Children (Age 10-14)



	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
State	49.00	58.64	47.09	44.39	47.77	42.14	37.85	36.84	31.69	27.84	27.90	26.56
Grant	45.65	48.47	51.69	43.41	51.70	48.34	50.73	53.94	52.21	44.85	37.09	43.69
Locale 33	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	32.70	34.88
Coulee-Hartline S.D.	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN
Arrests, 10-14	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3
Adjst'd Pop 10-14	54	80	81	81	77	85	83	81	82	80	81	107

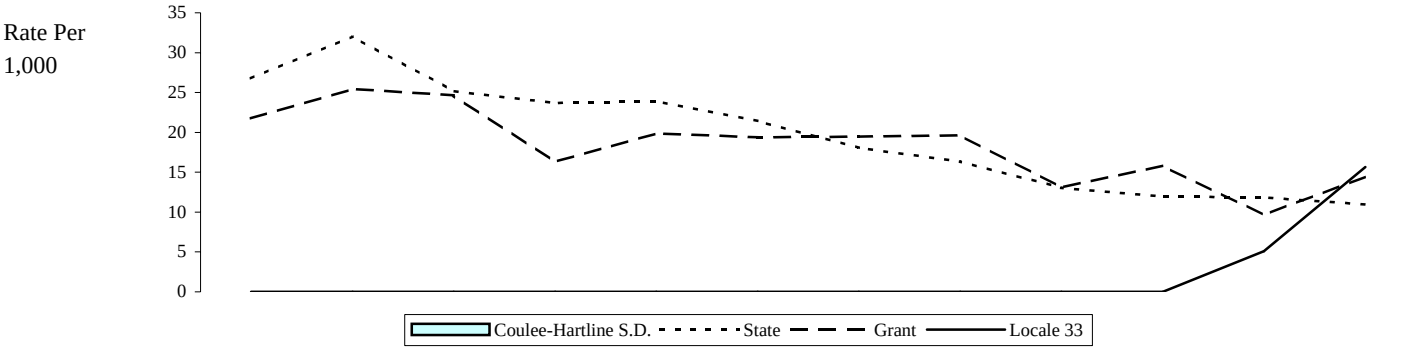
Note: The rate is the annual number of arrests of younger adolescents (age 10-14) for any crime, per 1,000 children (age 10-14). Data may differ from our last report because of refinements to our population adjustment process. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

National Source: US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online

Updated
11/14/2005

Arrests (Age 10-14), Property Crime



	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
State	26.76	32.01	25.18	23.67	23.92	21.45	18.07	16.32	13.06	11.98	11.85	10.96
Grant	21.74	25.43	24.65	16.30	19.87	19.40	19.48	19.63	13.09	15.80	9.65	14.46
Locale 33	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	5.09	15.66
Coulee-Hartline S.D.	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN
Arrests, 10-14	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Adjst'd Pop 10-14	54	80	81	81	77	85	83	81	82	80	81	107

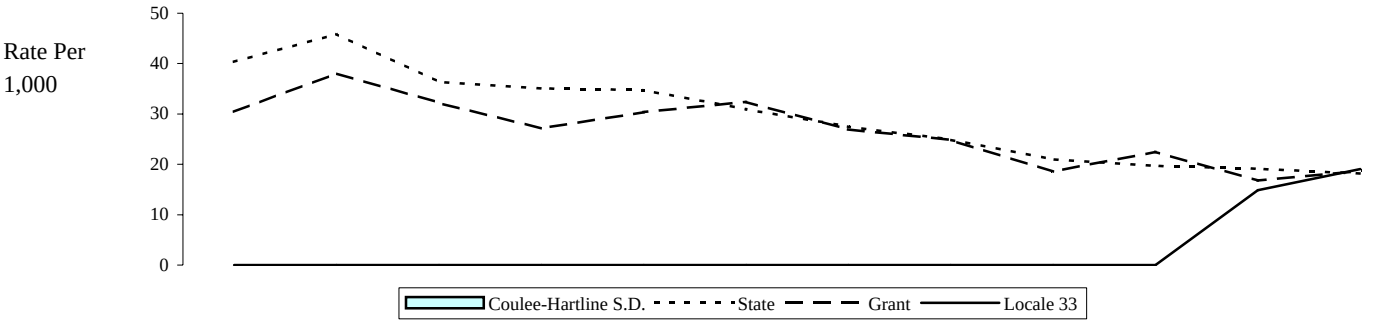
Note: The rate is the annual number of arrests of younger adolescents (age 10-14) for property crimes, per 1,000 children (age 10-14). Property crimes include all crimes involving burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Data may differ from our last report because of refinements to our population adjustment process. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the area will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

National Source: US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online

Updated
11/14/2005

Arrests (Age 10-17), Property Crime



	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
State	40.36	45.86	36.37	35.06	34.74	30.91	27.49	24.93	20.96	19.68	19.14	18.15
Grant	30.45	38.04	32.19	27.16	30.34	32.37	26.94	24.82	18.57	22.48	16.75	18.69
Locale 33	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	14.88	19.06
Coulee-Hartline S.D.	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN
Arrests, 10-17	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	4
Adjst'd Pop 10-17	71	113	117	121	116	129	127	125	127	123	124	173

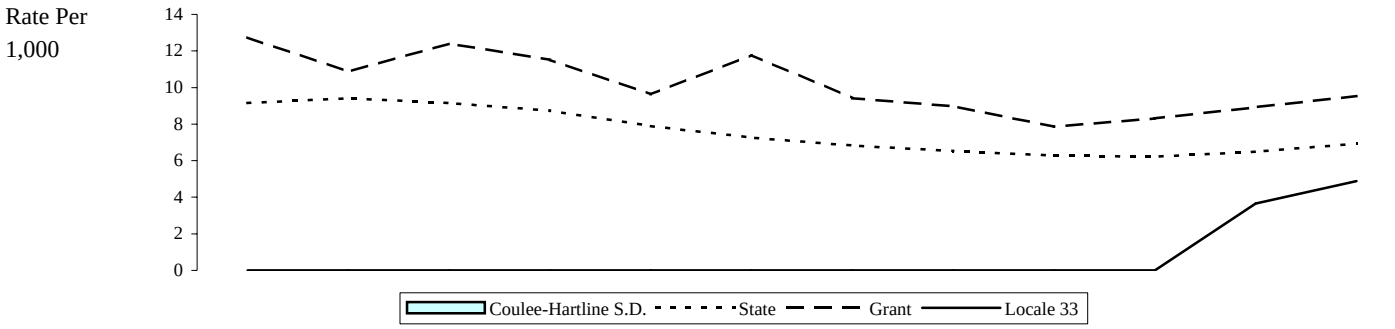
Note: The rate is the annual number of arrests of children (age 10-17) for property crimes, per 1,000 children (age 10-17). Property crimes include all crimes involving burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Data may differ from our last report because of refinements to our population adjustment process. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

National Source: US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online

Updated
11/14/2005

Arrests (Age 18+), Property Crime



	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
State	9.16	9.42	9.16	8.74	7.90	7.27	6.82	6.52	6.29	6.21	6.50	6.93
Grant	12.74	10.87	12.40	11.51	9.63	11.78	9.41	8.97	7.85	8.31	8.92	9.54
Locale 33	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	3.65	4.88
Coulee-Hartline S.D.	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN
Arrests, 18+	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	8
Adjst'd Pop 18+	383	643	666	682	694	731	731	729	745	746	764	1,026

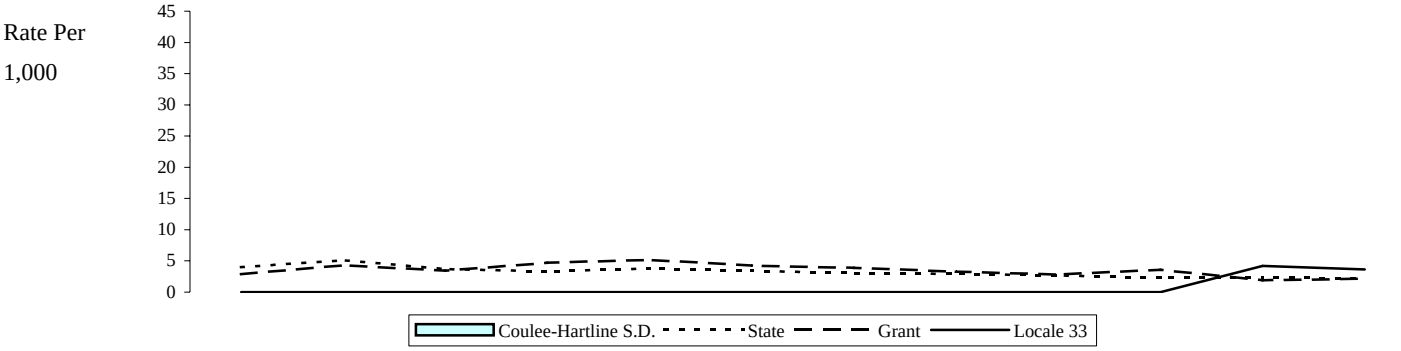
Note: The rate is the annual number of arrests of adults (age 18+) for property crimes, per 1,000 adults (age 18+). Property crimes include all crimes involving burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Data may differ from our last report because of refinements to our population adjustment process. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

National Source: US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online

Updated
11/14/2005

Arrests (Age 10-17), Violent Crime



	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
State	4.02	5.13	3.71	3.35	3.78	3.43	3.04	2.93	2.68	2.32	2.33	2.23
Grant	2.85	4.33	3.41	4.72	5.16	4.24	3.90	3.27	2.84	3.58	1.88	2.16
Locale 33	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	4.19	3.63
Coulee-Hartline S.D.	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN
Arrests, 10-17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjst'd Pop 10-17	71	113	117	121	116	129	127	125	127	123	124	173

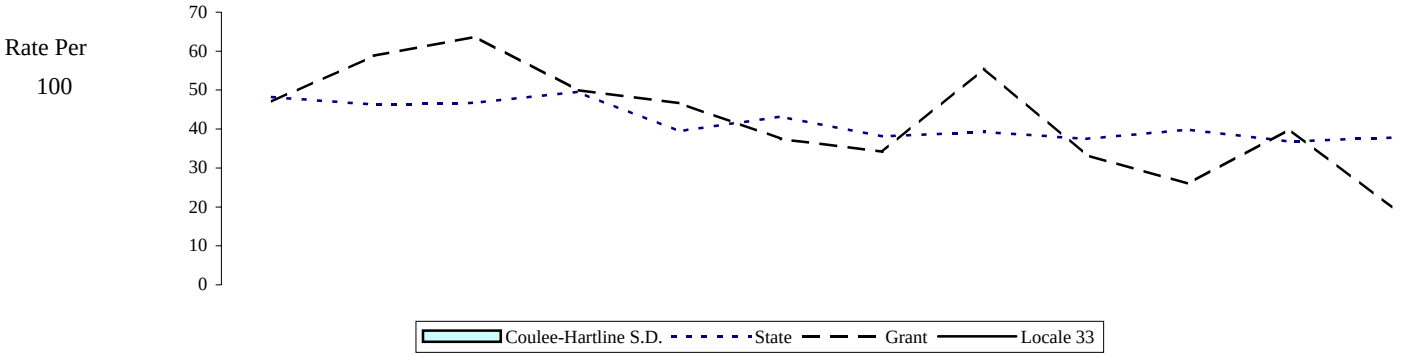
Note: The rates are the annual number of arrests of juveniles (age 10-17) for violent crime per 1,000 juveniles (age 10-17). Violent crimes include all crimes involving criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Simple assault is not defined as a violent crime. Data may differ from our last report because of refinements to our population adjustment process. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

National Source: US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online

Updated
11/14/2005

Alcohol-Related Traffic Fatalities Per All Traffic Fatalities



	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
State	48.26	46.25	46.71	49.58	39.47	43.20	38.15	39.30	37.44	39.82	36.83	37.83
Grant	47.06	58.82	63.64	50.00	46.67	37.50	34.21	55.56	33.33	25.93	40.00	20.00
Locale 33												
Coulee-Hartline S.D.												
Alcohol-related Fatalities												

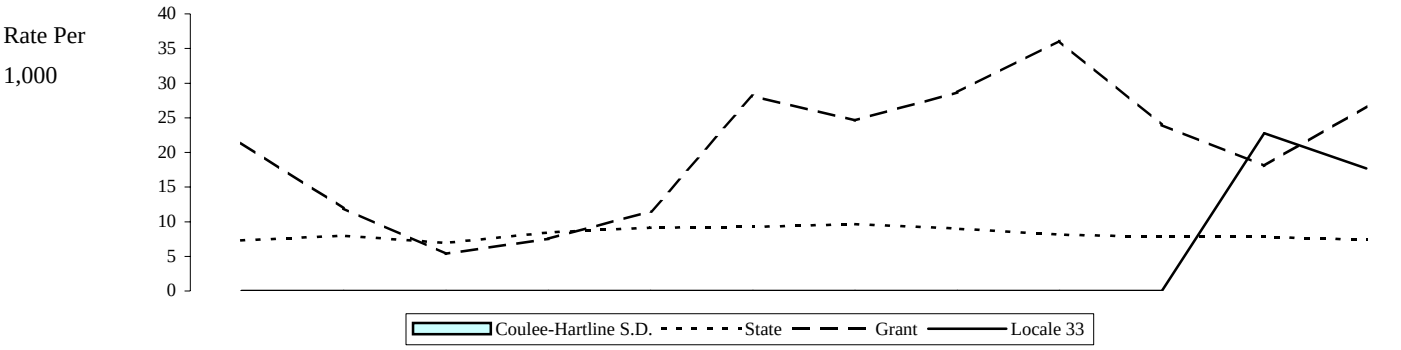
Note: The rates are the annual number of alcohol-related traffic fatalities, per 100 traffic fatalities. "Alcohol-related" means that the officer on the scene determined that at least one driver involved in the accident "had been drinking." Thus, "Alcohol-related" includes but is not limited to the legal definition of driving under the influence. Care should be taken since small numbers of events can cause unreliable rates in some counties.

State Source: Washington State Patrol, Records Section, Traffic Collisions in Washington State, Accident Records Database

National Source: National Center for Statistics and Analysis, Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS)

Updated
11/15/2005

Arrests (Age 10-17), Alcohol Violation



	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
State	7.31	7.98	6.95	8.45	9.15	9.24	9.66	9.03	8.13	7.80	7.82	7.38
Grant	21.37	11.92	5.38	7.55	11.48	28.13	24.60	28.67	36.11	23.97	18.07	26.67
Locale 33	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	22.79	17.70
Coulee-Hartline S.D.	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN
Arrests, 10-17	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	2	3	1	1	2
Adjst'd Pop 10-17	71	113	117	121	116	129	127	125	127	123	124	173

Note: The rates are the annual number of arrests of adolescents (age 10-17) for alcohol violations, per 1,000 children (age 10-17). Alcohol violations include all crimes involving driving under the influence, liquor law violations, and drunkenness. For children, arrests for liquor law violations are usually arrests for minor in possession.

1) Data may differ from our last report because of refinements to our population adjustment process. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

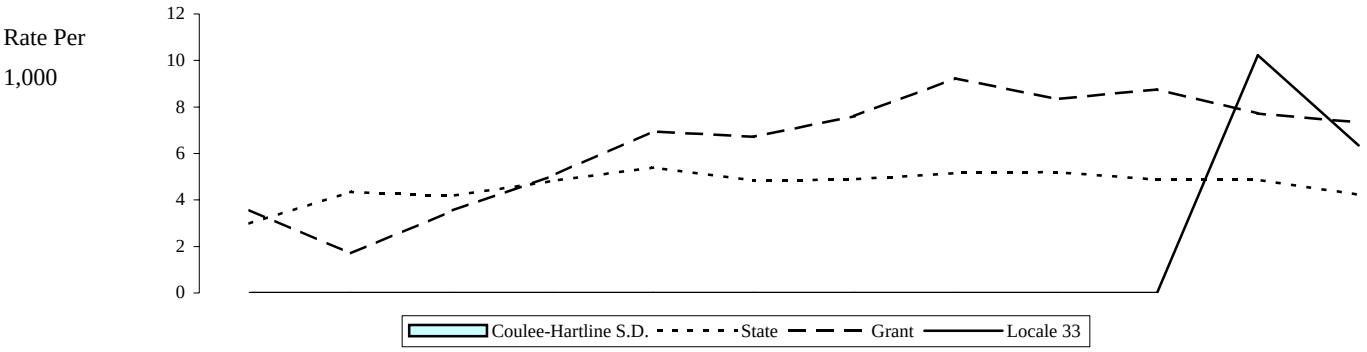
2) The DUI portion of this measure is likely understated, because arrests made by the State Patrol (approximately 40% of DUI arrests) are not attributable to counties. State Patrol arrests are included in the state rates.

State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

National Source: US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online

Updated
11/14/2005

Arrests (Age 10-17), Drug Law Violation



	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
State	2.98	4.35	4.17	4.82	5.39	4.83	4.89	5.16	5.20	4.87	4.87	4.23
Grant	3.56	1.69	3.52	5.03	6.95	6.71	7.61	9.24	8.34	8.75	7.72	7.33
Locale 33	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	10.23	6.35
Coulee-Hartline S.D.	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN	UN
Arrests, 10-17	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Adjst'd Pop 10-17	71	113	117	121	116	129	127	125	127	123	124	173

Note: The rates are the annual number of arrests of adolescents (age 10-17) for drug law violations, per 1,000 children (age 10-17). Drug law violations include all crimes involving sale, manufacturing, and possession of drugs.

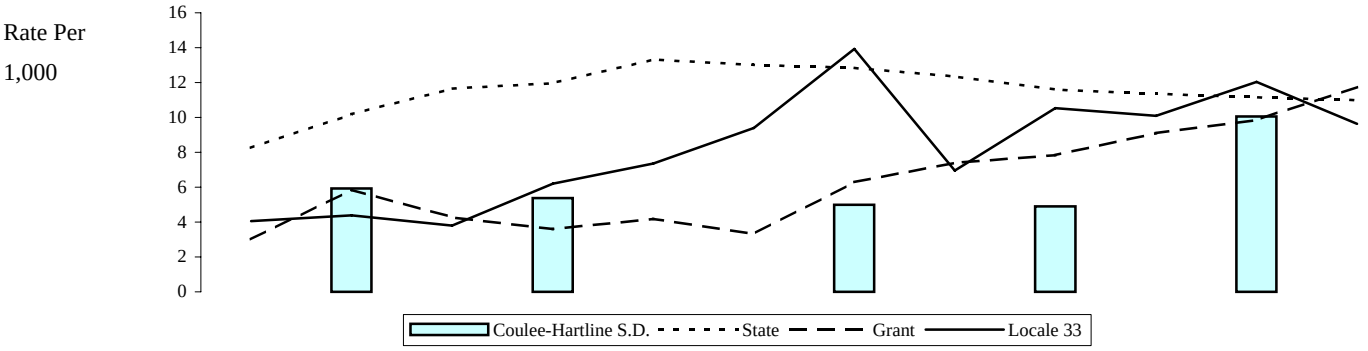
Data may differ from our last report because of refinements to our population adjustment process. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

National Source: US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online

Updated
11/14/2005

Clients Of State-Funded Alcohol or Drug Services (Age 10-17)



	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
State	8.25	10.19	11.66	11.97	13.32	13.01	12.85	12.34	11.59	11.35	11.16	10.99
Grant	3.01	5.86	4.27	3.59	4.18	3.33	6.30	7.40	7.84	9.11	9.85	11.75
Locale 33	4.06	4.39	3.80	6.21	7.36	9.40	13.92	6.96	10.53	10.10	12.04	9.63
Coulee-Hartline S.D.	0.00	5.92	0.00	5.38	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	4.90	0.00	10.05	0.00
Admits, 10-17	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0
Persons, 10-17	161	169	179	186	191	200	200	201	204	197	199	199

Note: The rates are the annual number of children (age 10-17) receiving state-funded alcohol or drug services, per 1,000 children 10-17. Counts of clients are unduplicated so that those receiving services more than once during the year are only counted once for that year. State-funded services include treatment, assessment, and detox. Persons in Department of Corrections treatment programs are not included. Updates have been done and result in some changes to 2000 data.

State Source: Department of Social and Health Services, Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, Treatment and Assessment Report Generation Tool (TARGET). Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

National Source: Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

Updated
12/22/2005

Topics:
Counting Alcohol- or Drug-related Deaths
Counties Like Us
Duplicated and Unduplicated Counts
Rates – Why is Raw Data Converted to Rates?
Uniform Crime Report - Non-Reporting Police Jurisdictions
Suppression Codes
CORE-GIS Conversion Process and Weighted Reliability Index

Previous reports evaluated only the underlying cause of death to determine whether the death was AOD related. Alcohol- or drug-related deaths are now identified by matching the all contributory causes of death from death certificate records to a list of causes that are considered AOD-related. The deaths identified as AOD-related then may be summed to provide county and state totals. Dividing the total AOD-related deaths by all deaths in a county or state gives the percent of all deaths that are alcohol and drug related. Lists of underlying causes of death that are AOD-related have been developed in several studies (see first three in list below). AOD-related deaths used in this report are determined using a comprehensive assembly of disease, accident, and injury codes identified in those studies. The codes are based upon the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision (ICD-9) from 1990 to 1998 or International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD-10) after 1998 .

The identified AOD-related causes of death may be either fully attributable or sometimes attributable to alcohol or drugs. Some contributory causes of death are explicit in their mention of alcohol or drugs. Examples include alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver (ICD-9 code 571.2), alcohol and drug dependence syndromes (ICD-9 codes 303 and 304, respectively), and drug poisonings (ICD-9 codes E850 through E859). All deaths of this sort are fully, or 100%, attributable to alcohol or drug abuse and are considered direct AOD-related deaths.

Other contributory causes of death are related only sometimes to alcohol or drugs. For example, epidemiological studies have shown that, among persons over 35 years of age, 60% of deaths due to chronic pancreatitis (ICD-9 code 577.1) and 75% of malignant neoplasms of the esophagus (ICD-9 code 150) are alcohol-related. For persons of all ages, 42% of motor vehicle traffic and nontraffic deaths (ICD-9 codes E810 through E825) are alcohol-related. The appropriate percentage of such indirectly attributable deaths are also counted toward totals for AOD-related deaths.

The table on the following page characterizes the different diseases, injuries, and accidents by: name, ICD-9 or ICD-10 code, percent attributable to alcohol or drugs, age of inclusion. Information sources are listed below.

1. Schultz J, Rice D, & Parker D. 1990. Alcohol-related mortality and years of potential life lost - United States, 1987. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 39, 173-178.

2. Rice D, et al. 1990. The Economic Costs of Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Mental Illness: 1985. Report submitted to the Office of Financing and Coverage Policy of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and mental health Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. San Francisco, CA: Institute for Health and Aging, University of California.

3. Fox K, Merrill J, Chang H, & Califano J. 1995. Estimating the Costs of Substance Abuse to the Medicaid Hospital Care Program. American Journal of Public Health, 85(1), 48-54.

4. Seattle-King County HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Unit and Washington State Office of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology and Evaluation. 1994. Washington State/Seattle-King County HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Report (2nd Quarter, 1994), p. 4.

Disease Category	ICD-10 Code	ICD-9 Code	% Attrib	Age
Diseases Directly Attributable to Alcohol				
Alcoholic psychoses	F10, F10.3-F10.9	291	100%	>=15
Alcohol dependence syndrome	F10.2	303	100%	>=15
Alcoholic polyneuropathy	G62.1	357.5	100%	>=15
Alcoholic cardiomyopathy	I42.6	425.5	100%	>=15
Alcoholic gastritis	K29.2	535.3	100%	>=15
Alcoholic fatty liver	K70.0	571.0	100%	>=15
Acute alcoholic hepatitis	K70.1, K70.4	571.1	100%	>=15
Alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver	K70.3	571.2	100%	>=15
Alcoholic liver damage, unspecified	K70.2, K70.9, K70	571.3	100%	>=15
Excessive blood level of alcohol, toxic effect of alcohol	R78.0, T51	790.3. 980	100%	>=0
Accidental poisoning by alcohol	X45, Y15	E860	100%	>=0
Nondependent abuse of drugs - Alcohol	F10.1	305.0	100%	>=0
Alcohol-induced pseudo-Cushing's syndr	E24.4	Not Available in ICD-9	100%	>=15
Degeneration of nervous system due to a	G31.2	Not Available in ICD-9	100%	>=15
Alcoholic myopathy	G72.1	Not Available in ICD-9	100%	>=15
Maternal care for (suspected) damage to	O35.4	Not Available in ICD-9	100%	>=15
Newborn affected by maternal use of alco	P04.3	Not Available in ICD-9	100%	>=0
Fetal alcohol syndrome (dysmorphic)	Q86.0	Not Available in ICD-9	100%	>=0
Suicide attributable to alcohol	X65	Not Available in ICD-9	100%	>=0
Alcoholic Pellagra	E52	265.2	100%	>=0
Diseases indirectly attributable to alcohol				
Neoplasms				
Breast	C50, D05	174.0-174.9, 233.0	13% F	>=35
Esophagus	C15, D00.1	150.1-150.9, 230.1	75%	>=35
Larynx	C32 , D02.0	161.0-.161.9, 231.0	50% M, 40% F	>=35
Lip, oral cavity, pharynx	C00-C14, D00.0	140.1-141.9, 143.0-149.9, 230.0	50% M, 40% F	>=35
Liver	C22, D01.5	155.0-155.2, 230.8	29%	>=35
Cardiovascular				
Cardiomyopathy	I42.0 - I42.2, I42.5, I42.7- I42.9	425.1, 425.4, 425.9	40% M	>=35
Hypertension	I10-113, O10-O14, O16	401.0-404.9, 642.0, 642.2, 642.9	11%	>=35
Digestive System				
Cirrhosis	K71.7, K74.5-K74.6	571.5	74%	>=35
Duodenal Ulcers	K26	532.0-532.9	10%	>=35
Pancreatitis, acute	K85	577.0	47%	>=35
Pancreatitis, chronic	K86.1- K86.3, K86.9	577.1, 577.2, 577.9	72%	>=35
Other Diseases or Conditions				
Epilepsy	G40.3,G40.4,G40.6,G40.9	345.1, 345.3, 345.9	30%	>=15
Seizures	R56	780.3	41%	>=15
Tuberculosis	A16-A19	011-013, 017, 018	25%	>=15
Accident or Injury Causes (Schultz, Rice, & Parker 1990) Motor vehicle traffic and non-traffic accidents	V02–V04, V09.0, V09.2, V12–V14, V19.0–V19.2, V19.4–V19.6, V20–V79, V80.3– V80.5, V81.0–V81.1, V82.0–V82.1, V83–V86, V87.0–V87.8, V88.0–V88.8, V89.0, V89.2	E810-E825	42%	>=0

Disease Category	ICD-10 Code	ICD-9 Code	% Attrib	Age
Pedal cycle and other road vehicle accidents	V01, V05–V06, V09.1, V09.3–V09.9, V10–V11, V15–V18, V19.3, V19.8–V19.9, V80.0–V80.2, V80.6–V80.9, V82.2–V82.9, V87.9, V88.9, V89.1, V89.3, V89.9	E826-E829	20%	>=0
Water transport accidents	V90-V94	E830-E838	20%	>=0
Air & space transport accidents	V95-V97	E840-E845	16%	>=0
Accidental falls	W00-W19	E880-E888	35%	>=15
Accidents caused by fire and flames	X00-X09	E890-E899	45%	>=0
Accidental drowning and submersion	W65-W74	E910	38%	>=0
Suicides due to alcohol or drugs are now considered direct AOD-related deaths, other suicides are not apportioned. This brings our definitions into compliance with NCHS definitions.				
Homicide & other purposely inflicted injury	X86–Y09, Y87.1	E960-E962, E962.1-E969	46%	>=15
Other	X31, W79, W50-W52, W20- W34, ~~– Y10-Y14,~~ Y15-Y19	E901, E911, E917-E920, E922~~,E980~~	25%	>=15
Other category includes: excessive cold, choaking on food in airway; Striking against or struck accidentally by objects or persons; Caught accidentally in or between objects; Accidents caused by machinery; Accidents caused by cutting and piercing instruments.				
Diseases Directly Attributable to Drugs				
Drug psychoses	F11-F16, F18-F19	292	100%	>=0
Drug dependence syndrome	F11-F16, F18-F19	304	100%	>=0
Polyneuropathy due to drugs	G62.0	357.6	100%	>=15
Drug dependence during pregnancy	F11-F16, F18-F19	648.3	100%	>=0
Suspected damage to fetus from drugs	O35.5,	655.5	100%	>=0
Noxious influences affecting fetus	P04.4	760.7	100%	>=0
Drug reactions, intox., withdrawal specific to newborn	P96.1	779.4, 779.5	100%	>=0
Selected drug poisonings	R78,R78.1-R78.6, T38 ; excludes Y40-59.9 (therapeutic use)	962, 965, 967-971, 977 excludes E930-949	100%	>=0
Selected accidental drug poisonings	X40-X44	E850-E858	100%	>=0
Accidental Poisonings (magic mushrooms, huffing and other drug use)	X46-X49	E861-E869	100%	>=0
Nondependent abuse of drugs	F11-F16, F18-F19	305.2-305.9	100%	>=0
Assault by poisoning using drugs and medicaments	x85	E962.0	100%	>=0
Drug induced myopathy	G72.0	New icd10	100%	
Poisoning by drugs, undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted	Y10-Y14	E980.0-E980.5	100%	>=0
Suicides attributable to drugs	x60-64	E950.0-E950.5	100%	>=0
Diseases indirectly attributable to drugs				
AIDS (from IV drug use exposure)	B20-B24	042.0-044.9	5%	>=15
Cardiovascular				
Endocarditis	I33.0, I33.9	421.0, 421.9	75%	>=15
Other				
Hepatitis A	B15.9	70.1	12%	>=15
Hepatitis B	B16-B16.9	70.2, 70.3	36%	>=15
Hepatitis C	B17-B19.9	70.5, 70.9	10%	>=15

Counties Like Us

Knowing that your county has a particular rate for one of the indicators----say, number of tobacco sales licenses---does not help you evaluate the importance of that indicator to your risk profile. You do not know if it is higher or lower than you could reasonably expect. It is more useful to compare your county rate to the state rate, which is the average for the whole state, and to other counties, especially counties that have some characteristics in common with your county. This is especially important when urban rates differ substantially from rural rates. The comparison we present is for a group of counties that are similar in characteristics related to prevention planning: population of young people (aged 10-24), the percentage of deaths in the county that are alcohol and drug-related, and a simple geographic division into Eastern and Western Washington. For each indicator the Counties Like Us rate is the average rate across all of the counties in the cluster.

The groupings for "Counties Like Us" are as follows:
Urban A* – King County
Urban B* – Pierce, Snohomish, and Spokane
Urban C – Benton, Clark, Kitsap, Thurston, Whatcom, and Yakima
Rural A – Ferry, Franklin, Grant, Klickitat, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, and Skamania
Rural B – Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Garfield, Kittitas, Lincoln,
Stevens, Walla, and Whitman
Rural C – Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, Lewis, Mason, Pacific,
San Juan, Skagit, Wahkiakum
* For comparison, King County is compared to Urban B, but average scores for the indicators in Urban B do not include King County.

Duplicated and Unduplicated Counts

In an unduplicated person count, each person is counted only once in a year for the specified activity or service type, even if they receive that service multiple times during the year. Examples include Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) Child Recipients, Food Stamp Recipients, and alcohol or drug treatment. Duplicated counts are made of events such as prison admissions, arrests, births, or admission to a hospital for attempted suicide. For instance, each time a person is admitted to a prison, that "event" is counted. Therefore, a person admitted more than once is included more than once in the total count.

Rates: why is "raw data" converted to rates?

In order to make comparisons between counties and the state, and between counties that have different sizes, we use rates to describe an event in terms of a standard size population---either per 100 (percent), per 1,000 or per 100,000. For instance, what does it mean if County A has 42 alcohol retail licenses, and County B has 399? Does it mean that based on this indicator, the risk factor (Availability) is much higher in County B than it is County A? No, not if County B is a much bigger county. If County B is bigger, then the "rate" of liquor licenses per population might be the same or even lower. The only way to compare them is to convert the raw numbers to rates, based on the same population factor.

For instance:
County A: # of licenses – 42, # of persons (all ages) – 14, 297
County B: # of licenses – 399, # of persons (all ages) – 186,185
To calculate the rate per 1,000:
42 / 14,297 = .002937 .002937 X 1,000 = 2.94
399 / 186,185 = .002143 .002143 X 1,000 = 2.14

So the rate of alcohol retail licenses is 2.94 per 1,000 people in County A, and 2.14 per 1,000 people in County B.

Uniform Crime Report - Non-Reporting Police Jurisdictions

Most law enforcement agencies report arrest and offence data to the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC), which in turn provides data to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. This is the source of our data. Some jurisdictions do not report all arrests and offences, some report partial years, and some withhold certain categories of arrests or offences. Reporting is voluntary for arrests and offences. Offences are more likely to be reported since some funding is associated with reporting. Offences are incidence reporting. When more than one victim is involved an offence is filed for each victim. Multiple property violations performed at the same incident are counted as one offence. However when both types of events happen, only the victim incidents are reported as offences. Offences focus on the nature of the crime, while arrests focus on the apprehended accused perpetrator. Many offences occur without arresting perpetrators. Sometimes charges are dropped and sometimes no perpetrator is ever found. No perpetrator age can be assigned to offence data so the entire age range of population is used as the denominator. Some data is reported to UCR in a new system which is not yet compatible with UCR output reports and UCR cannot extract that data for this report but does include it in their reports to the FBI. We list those jurisdictions as non-reporting although UCR considers them to have reported. Only part one offences are reported in the Uniform Crime Report, some agencies have no part one crimes to report. Those agencies are listed with zero events, not as non-reporting.

The information in the following two sections, Non-reporting Population and Non-reporting Agency, show how and when your area's police jurisdictions reported data to the Washington Association of Sheriff's and Police Chiefs. If your area is one with jurisdictions having a significant amount of incomplete data, be very careful that you adjust your risk assessment to reflect this. In other words, the reported arrest rates may not adequately reflect the entire area. This will be true especially in those cases where the non-reporting police jurisdictions have either very high or very low arrest rates, compared to the rest of the area.

In order to compensate for missing police reports, we have adjusted the denominator in the rate calculation so that it reflects only the proportion of the area for which we do have data. For instance, say area A, with a population of 40,000, has eight police districts. Now, if one of the police districts in the area did not report their arrests, the number of arrests would not be representative of the whole area. Therefore, we would not want to use the population of the whole area in the denominator because that would make the rate lower than it should be. The solution used in this report is to subtract the population of that missing police district from the area population. We follow the same procedure for police districts that report partial years: if they report only six months, we use only half of the population to calculate the rate. In 2004 we have made adjustments to the process which calculates non-reporting at the County Like Us and State levels. This has resulted in greater accuracy, but different rates than were previously reported in some counties and for some years.

Due to the uneven geographic distribution of crime, missing police data can cause spikes or dips in the trend data comparison of multiple consecutive years. We do not run into this problem in the state report because the county rates there (as opposed to the individual county reports) only report 5-year averages. However for individual county reports and reports for smaller areas like networks or locales the trend data can become unstable due to non-reporting. Alternately, the conversion of data from certain police jurisdictions to other areas like networks or locales may not direct causing too much of the data to be apportioned to different areas based on population rather than clearly assigned to one area. We use a weighted reliability index (WRI) to determine when the conversion is no longer reliable. We have tried to compensate for these and other issues by suppressing data which is likely to be affected.

Suppression Codes for Yearly Trend Data

UN=Unreliable conversion of events to report geography, failure of weighted reliability index(WRI). Forty or more percent of the population was synthetically estimated rather than directly attributed to the area.
SP=Suppressed by agreement with data provider when denominator is below agreed level and may compromise a person's rights to confidentiality.
SN=Small Number Sample. Geography has less than 30 events in the denominator.
NR=Not reliable due to non-reporting of police jurisdictions data. Fifty percent or more of the population is not represented by the data due to non-reporting jurisdictions.

CORE-GIS Conversion Process and Weighted Reliability Index

CORE-GIS obtains data from more than fifty government agency sources. The data are represented as events (e.g. # of teen births, # of crimes, # of clients) occurring within a given geographic unit. This geographic unit is generally the smallest that can be obtained agency source. For example, data may be available by school district, by zip code, by census tract or by police jurisdictions. CORE-GIS calls these geographic units the “source geography.”

CORE-GIS data is usually reported at the geographic level of county or community – called in the rest of this report the "destination geography." Therefore, data usually needs to be converted from the “source geographies” to the “destination geography.”

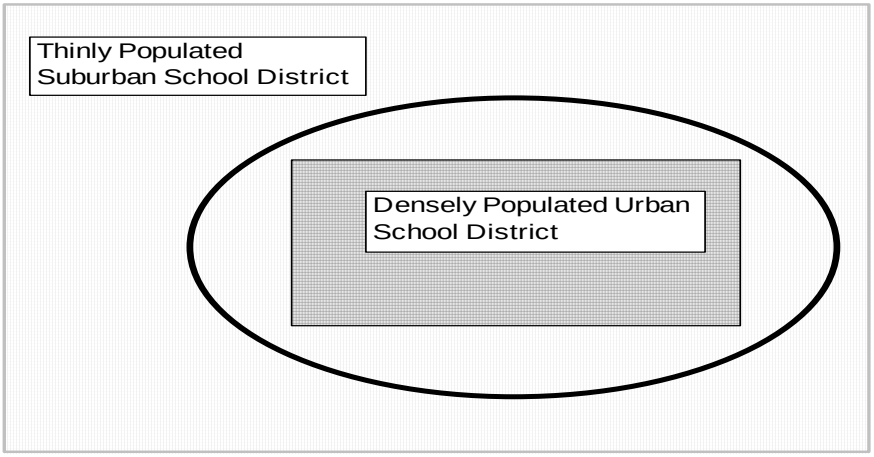
The conversion is based on an overlay process, in which the events occurring in small source geographies that are totally contained within the destination are combined with synthetic estimates of events occurring in source geographies that are partly within and partly outside the destination geography.

The synthetic estimation is weighted by the population distribution between the source and destination areas. Therefore, it requires a small-scale count of the population underlying both source and destination geographies. This process is explained below through examples.

Data being converted from a smaller geography (source geography) like school district to a larger geography (like a county) is usually fairly reliable because most of the smaller pieces fit neatly and wholly into the new geography. (See example 1).

The rectangles represent the two source geographies (one densely populated school district – Urban School District -- and one thinly populated school district – Suburb School District -- surrounding it). The large oval represents the destination geography – Destination County.

EXAMPLE 1:



• All of the events occurring in Urban School District can be attributed entirely to Destination County.

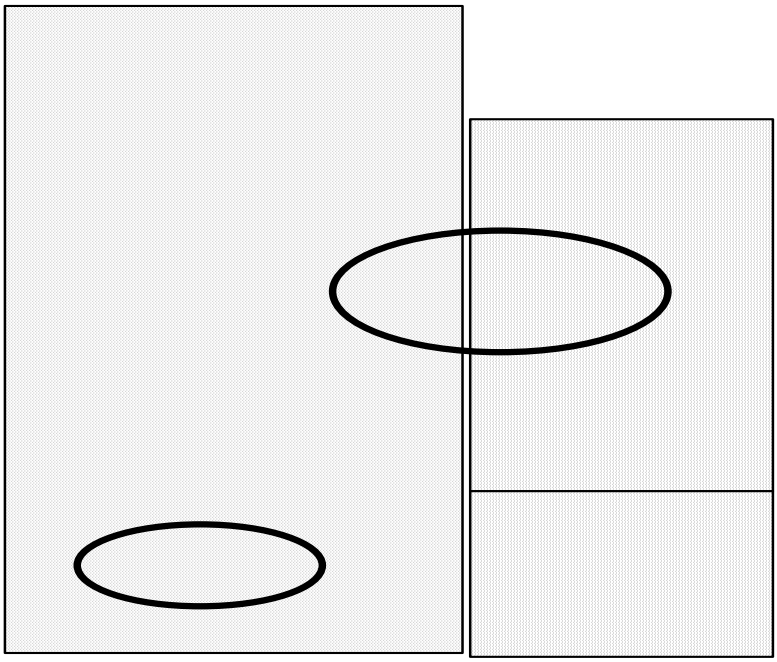
• The events occurring in the split source geography (Suburb School District, in this example) are distributed to Destination County in the same proportion as the underlying population is distributed. If 40% of the Suburb School District population lies within Destination County, then 40% of its events are attributed to Destination County.

• These events are split by age, race and gender subgroups whenever possible, as are the populations. So the synthetic estimation is broken down that way also. If 40% of the young White population of Suburban school district lives in Destination County, then 40% of the events occurring to young White people are attributed there. If, on the other hand, only 10% of the young American Indian population of Surburb School District lives in Destination County, then only 10% of the events occurring to young American Indian people are attributed there.

While we can develop an algorithm to distribute all source geography populations to all destination geography populations, that distribution will not always be reliable.

For example, see the situation depicted in Example 2 below. Here we are trying to estimate the number of events contained in two very small destination geographies (the ovals). Could this synthetic estimate be reliable? Perhaps, if the small area within the ovals really are a microcosm of the whole area -- but more likely not.

EXAMPLE 2



A statistic is needed to assist researchers in determining when a destination geography's events cannot be reliably estimated using these processes. For CORE-GIS, that statistic is the Weighted Reliability Index (WRI).

The amount of overlap between source and destination populations can vary from less than 1% to 99% -- only a little of a source population can live in a destination, or almost all of the source population can live in a destination.

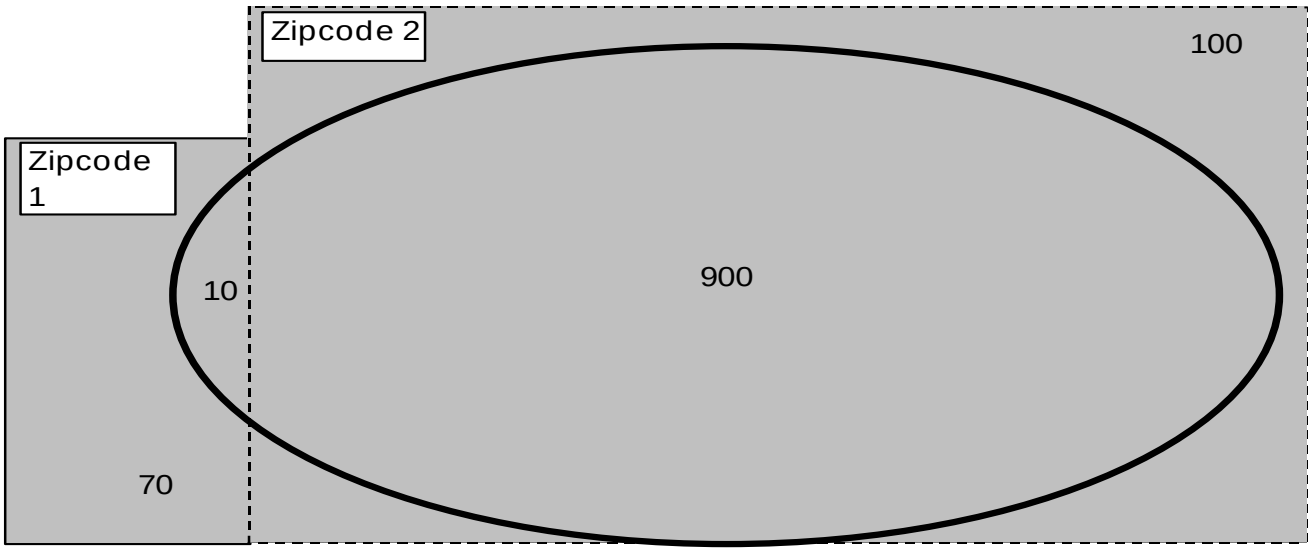
The key underlying assumption behind the CORE-GIS Weighted Reliability Index is as follows:

> **When most of the population for the source geography is also in the destination geography, we can be more certain of the reliability of the estimation process.**

Therefore, the weighting process lets us calculate, for each source-geography/destination-geography combination, the reliability of each destination geography's estimate.

In the figure for Example 3, the source area population encased in the dashed line is mostly in the destination, but the other contributing source area is not.

EXAMPLE 3



The oval represents the destination geography boundary -- the edge of Destination City. The rectangles (numbered 1 and 2) represent the source geography boundaries - Zip Code 1 and Zip Code 2.

The numbers represent the number of people living in each place. 10 people live both in Destination City and in the first source (Zipcode 1), and 900 people live both in Destination City and in the second source (Zipcode2).

The formula for Weighted Reliability Index for a single destination is the total weighted destination population as a percent of total population. To understand this formula, see the calculations below, which are derived from Example 3 above.

	Source population attributed to destination	Total source population	Pct. of source population attributed to destination	multiplied by	Population attributed to destination	equals	Weighted destination population
Zipcode 1	10	80	12.5%	*	10	=	1.25
Zipcode 2	900	1000	90.0%	*	900	=	810.00
			Total for Destination City		910		811.25

In the above example, the Weighted Reliability Index for Destination City is **811.25 / 910 = 89%.**

Along with the index, a cut point is needed.

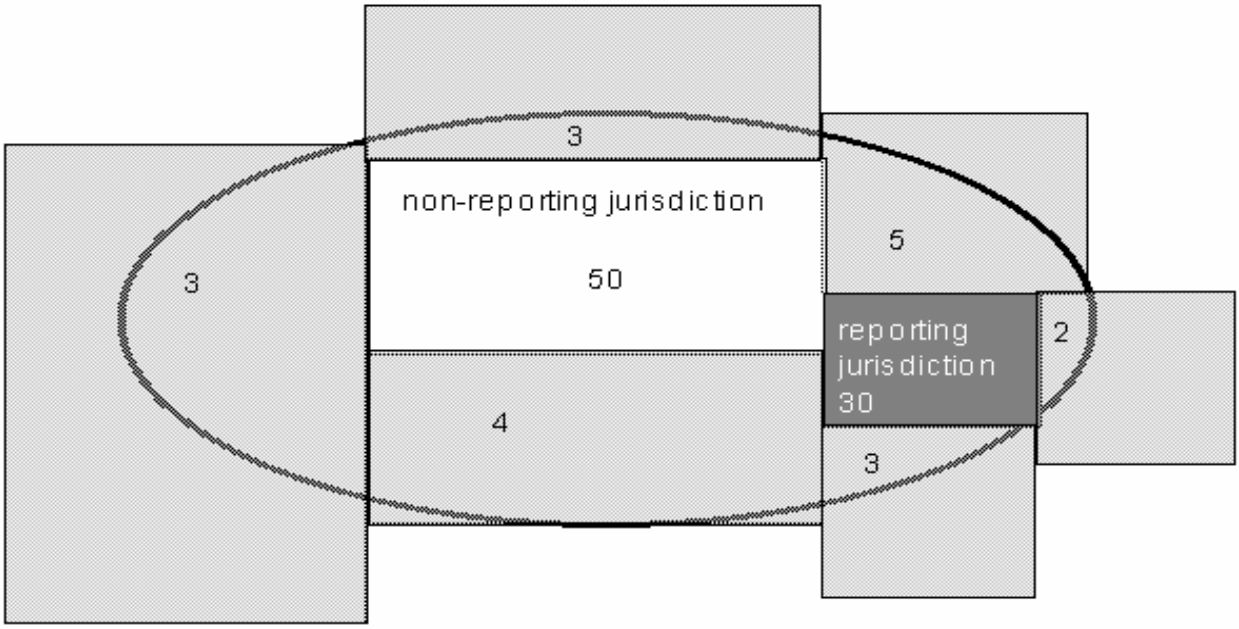
The general rule used in CORE-GIS is when the WRI for a destination/source combination is less than 60%, do not report the attributed events – they are not reliable enough for use.

WRI for Areas with Non-Reporting of Data

Some jurisdictions do not report data to the state sources. This is particularly true for court data – arrests or offenses. In order to accurately evaluate the reliability of data conversions for destination geographies containing those jurisdictions, non-reporting jurisdiction populations were excluded from the calculations for WRI and handled separately.

See Example 4 below for an illustration of this process.

EXAMPLE 4



Allow the numbers inside the oval to represent a population of 100 being allocated to the destination geography. The non-reporting jurisdiction represented in white would have its population of 50 excluded from the calculation for WRI, while the reporting jurisdiction in darker grey would have its population included in the calculation. In this case the completely contained reporting jurisdiction would represent 30 of the remaining 50 population (60%) in the destination oval allowing the destination geography to pass the first test for WRI.

However, CORE-GIS also requires that the excluded non-reporting jurisdiction events (50 of 100) are less than 50% of the total for the destination geography. Due to that test, this destination geography would fail WRI.

The reliability of arrest rates is calculated each year based on non-reporting. For 5 year rates, three out of 5 data years must be considered reliable and the average of the yearly WRI for all 5 years must reach the wri cut point value.

Coulee-Hartline S.D.
Percent of Adult Arrests Not Reported to UCR by Year

Police agency jurisdictions which are located at least partially in your district are listed below. The table shows the percentage of non-reporting by jurisdiction for each year.

Jurisdictions	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Douglas CO											
Coulee City PD	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	33.3
Grant CO											
Lincoln CO											

Coulee-Hartline S.D.

Percent of Juvenile (Age 10-17) Arrests Not Reported to UCR by Year

Police agency jurisdictions which are located at least partially in your district are listed below. The table shows the percentage of non-reporting for juvenile arrests each year.

Jurisdictions	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Douglas CO											
Coulee City PD	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	33.3
Grant CO				8.0							
Lincoln CO											

Coulee-Hartline S.D.

Percent of Offences Not Reported to UCR by Year

Police agency jurisdictions which are located at least partially in your district are listed below. The table shows the percentage of non-reporting for offences each year.

Jurisdictions	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Douglas CO											
Coulee City PD			100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	33.3
Grant CO											
Lincoln CO											